A GENERAL HISTORY OF SIEGES AND BATTLES,

By SEA and LAND

CONTAINING,

A Particular and Circumſtantial Account

Of the moſt remarkable

Battles and Sieges, Bombardments and Expeditions,

In different Ages and Parts of the World;

And particularly, ſuch as relate to

GREAT BRITAIN and her Dependencies.

Including,

Anecdotes of the Lives, Military and Naval Tranſactions, of all the celebrated Admirals, Generals, Captains, &c. who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the Service of their Country.

In which will be explained,

The MILITARY and NAVAL Terms of Art.

Embelliſhed with

PLANS of the Battles, and HEADS of the Illuſtrious Perſons, mentioned in the Courſe of the Work.

VOL. VIII. 4th *of the Modern Part.*

LONDON:

Printed for J. CURTIS in Fleet-ſtreet, and J. JOHNSON oppoſite the Monument, 1762.

J. Ellis ſculp.

BRITISH MUSEUM

CONTENTS.

CHAP. I.

Page.

OF the wars of England under the houſe of Lancaſter — 1
War with the Welſh — 3
Siege of Harfleur — 5
The battle of Agincourt — 6
Henry V. takes ſeveral places in France 12
Siege of Roan — ibid.
Henry takes more towns in France 17
Battle of Ivry — 22
Battle of Herrings — 25
Battle of Orleans — 26
Joan of Arc, or the Maid of Orleans ibid.
A rebellion in Kent headed by Jack Cade 33
Battle of St. Albans — 34
Battle of Northampton — 37
Battle of Wakefield — 39

CHAP.

Page.

CHAP. II.

OF the wars of England under the houſe of York — 41
A battle at Banbury — 46
Battle of Loſecoat-field — 47
Battle of Barnet — 50
Battle of Boſworth — 53

CHAP. III.

OF the wars of England during the reigns of the Tudors — 56
A battle near Newark — 58
A Venetian war — 60
A war between England and France — 63
Battle of the ſpurs — 64
Battle of Flodden — 65
Battle of Mohatz — 68
Rome taken and plundered — 69
A foreign war — 71
A war with Scotland — 73
A war with France — 76
Battle of Muſſleborough — 80
Civil wars in England — 83
Wyat's rebellion — 86
Siege of Calais by the French — 89
Battle of Graveling — 91
Spaniſh armada — 94

Spa-

Page.
Spaniſh armada defeated —— 98
Expedition againſt the Spaniards 102

CHAP. IV.

OF the wars of England during the reigns of the Stuarts —— 110
The grand rebellion —— 112
Battle of Newbury —— 116
Battle of Marſton-Moor —— 119
Battle of Naſeby —— 122
Inſurrection of the Welſh 126
The war carried into Ireland —— 128
Oliver Cromwell appointed general of the army and enters Scotland 131
—— Defeats the Scots —— 132
A war with the Dutch —— 136-139
Dunkirk taken —— 140
Another Dutch war —— 141
A ſea fight —— — 145
Scotland invaded by Argyle 146
The duke of Monmouth's rebellion 149
—— defeated —— 152
The prince of Orange ſails for England with a fleet — — 154
—— lands at Torbay —— 155
King James arrives in Ireland and takes ſeveral places —— 157
Siege of Londonderry —— 158-166
Brave behaviour of the Inniſkillin men 166

An

Page.
An engagement between the Engliſh and French fleets —— 167
Siege of Carrickfergus — 169
Brave defence by St. Saveur 172
Charlemont taken — — 176
King William lands in Ireland 178
King William wounded —— 181

BRITISH
11 FEB 69
MUSEUM

HENRY V.

A GENERAL HISTORY OF SIEGES AND BATTLES.

CHAP. I.

Of the wars of England *under the houſe of* Lancaſter.

THE principal event in the reign of Henry IV. that comes within the plan of this work is an inſurrection that happened at the very beginning of Henry's government. Owen Glendour, a private gentleman of Merionothſhire, who had been a domeſtic of the late king Richard, upon Henry's acceſſion retired to his manor

of Glendour, or Glendourdy, in Wales, where he induced the natives to make an incurſion into England, and was himſelf their leader; to whom they gave the title of prince of Wales. They were firſt oppoſed by Edmund Mortimer, with ſuch troops as he was able to get together on a ſudden; but Glendour defeated and took him priſoner. This ſucceſs encouraged the Welſh to continue haraſſing the Engliſh borders. Upon this king Henry marched into Wales; but the enemy upon his approach retiring into the mountains, he was obliged to return without being able to bring them to a battle.

The next year he marched again into Wales, with as little ſucceſs as before, being prevented by ſtormy weather, and floods. In the mean time the Scots harraſſed the Engliſh borders, and penetrated as far as Newcaſtle; but were twice defeated by the earl of Northumberland, firſt at Neſbit, and then again at Hallydown-hill, when the earl of Douglas the general, and the earl of Fife the king's nephew were made priſoners, with many other noblemen.

A miſunderſtanding afterwards ariſing between the king and the earl of Northumberland, the latter entered into a conſpiracy, with his brother the earl of Worceſter, his ſon Piercy, commonly called Hotſpur, Owen Glendour, Edmund Mortimer earl of March, earl Douglas and ſeveral other noblemen, to depoſe

depose king Henry. The lords went into the north and raised forces, and at length collected their men together in the neighbourhood of Chester, and marched into Shropshire, to possess themselves of Shrewsbury, that they might be the more easily reinforced by Glendour. But king Henry advancing up to them with a very great army, the earl of Worcester persuaded young Piercy and Douglas, not to wait for the Welsh, but to attack the king, which they accordingly did. The two generals and their troops, all behaved valiantly, but being overpowered, and their general Hotspur killed, the king gained a complete victory. Most of the Cheshire gentlemen fell in this engagement, and upwards of five thousand common soldiers; the king's loss was about one thousand five hundred. Several officers of distinction, with the earl of Worcester, were taken prisoners, and beheaded at Shrewsbury. The Welsh still continuing in arms, Henry, prince of Wales, the next year †, marched against them with a great army, and twice defeated them; but neither engagement being decisive, they still continued their hostilities, encouraged thereto by the hopes they had of being supported by the French, and of an insurrection in England. And the French did make a

† Year of Christ, 1405.

deſcent, in favour of Glendour, and in conjunction with him took Carmarthen, and Worceſter, and reimbarked again before the king could get up with them; and who was alſo ſo unlucky as to effect nothing againſt the Welſh.

In the mean time, the earl of Northumberland was contriving with Glendour how to dethrone king Henry. Having therefore privately ſecured aſſiſtance in the north, he and lord Bardolf returned to Scotland, and with ſome Scotch troops entered England, where their army was ſoon conſiderably increaſed, and marched into Yorkſhire. Here they attacked ſome forces that were raiſed by the ſheriff of York; but were totally defeated †, the earl of Northumberland killed, and lord Bardolph wounded and taken priſoner; who ſoon after died; and thus one how, or another, Glendour's affairs growing worſe and worſe, the Welſh begun to deſert him, upon which he privately withdrew, and ended his days in ſome unknown retreat.

Peace was now reſtored, but Henry's death not many years after, put an end to his enjoyment of it §, when his eldeſt ſon, Hen-

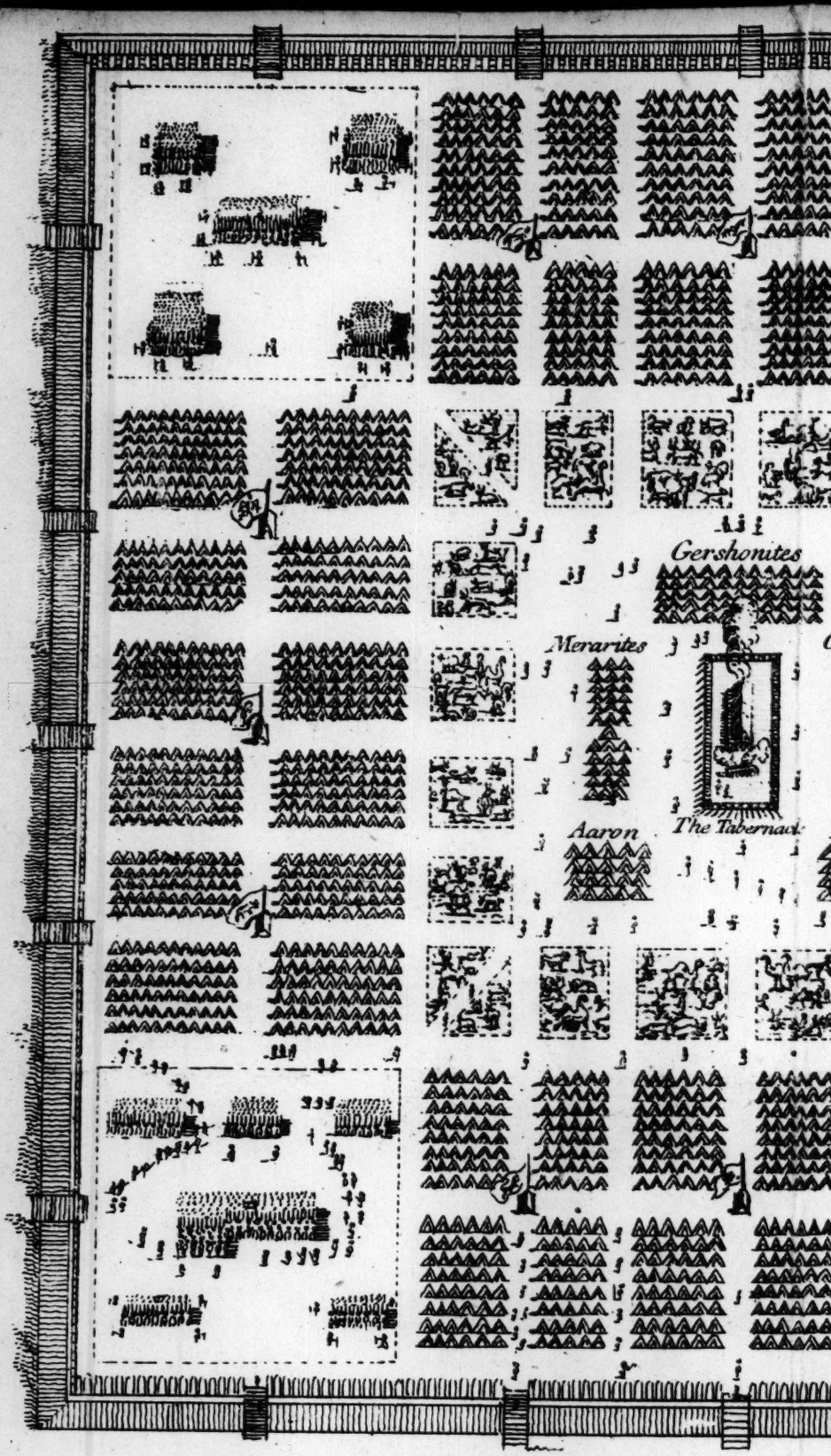
† Year of Chriſt, 1408.

§ He died at his palace of Weſtminſter, March 20, year of Chriſt 1413, in the forty-ſeventh year of his age, and the fourteenth of his reign.

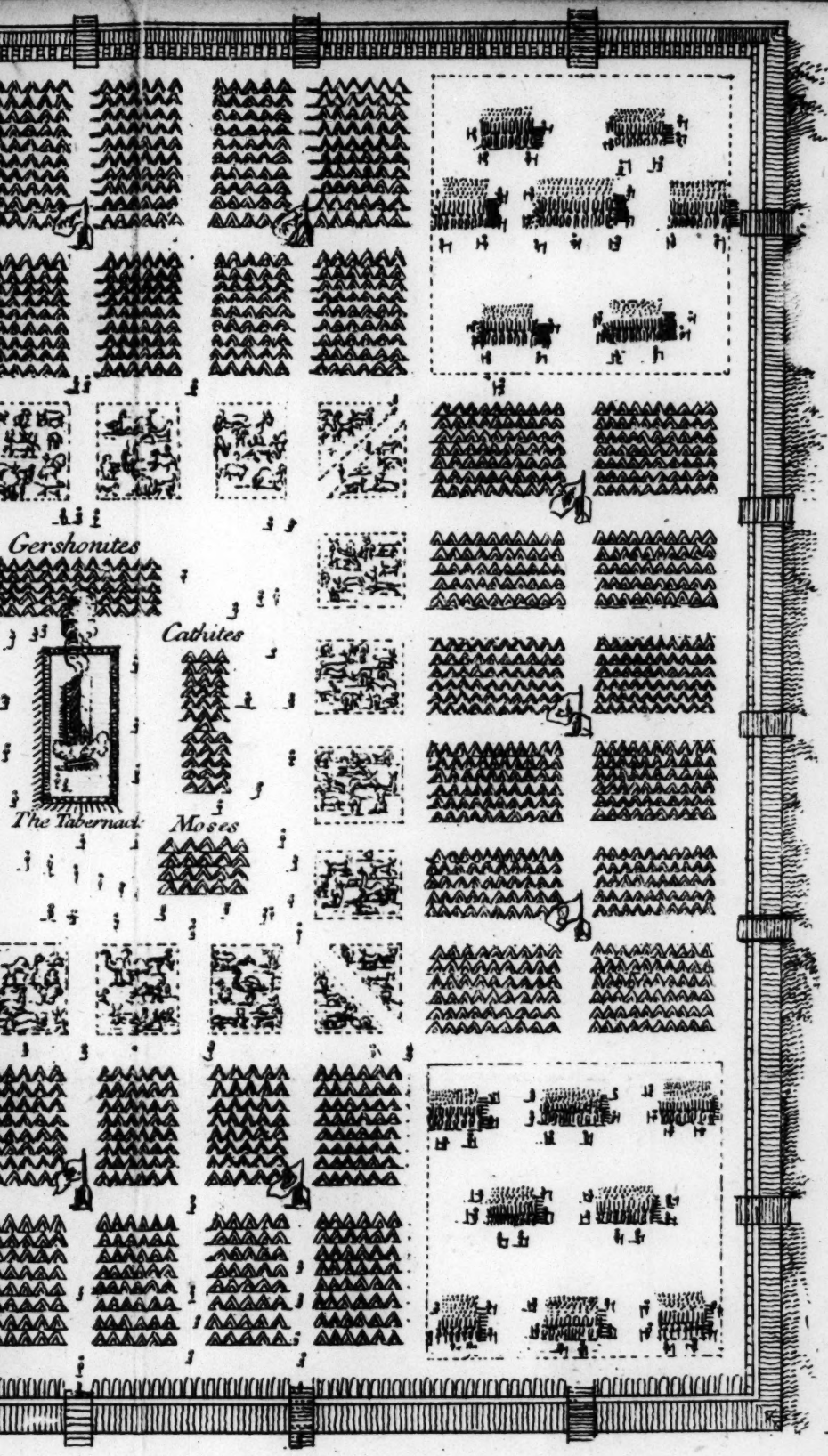
con-
and
re the
o was
gainſt

thum-
r how
refore
th, he
, and
gland,
ly in-
Here
ſed by
efeat-
l, and
oner;
w, or
worſe
t him,
and
t.
death
is en-
Hen-

March
eventh
eign.
ry V.



THE CAMP OF THE



F THE ISRAELITES

ry V. ſucceeded him in the throne of England.

Henry V. as ſoon as he found himſelf in poſſeſſion of the crown of England, meditated the recovery of thoſe places in France ‖ that had belonged to England, thinking the then preſent time the fitteſt, as that kingdom was diſtracted by a civil war between the factions of Orleans and Burgundy. He therefore ſent ambaſſadors to renew his claim to the kingdom; however, they contented themſelves with demanding only certain provinces, leſt the firſt demand ſhould be too much. This occaſioned a treaty between the two crowns, by which nothing was concluded. Henry therefore embarked with a fleet and fifteen hundred tranſports, having on board ſix thouſand men at arms, and twenty-four thouſand archers. He landed at Havre de Grace ‡ in Normandy †, and directly marched nine miles to Harfleur, and laid ſiege to it. The town was ſtrong and defended by a good garriſon; yet held out but three weeks, when it ſurrendered to Henry. The garriſon was permitted to march

---

‖ Charles VI. was now king of France, but incapable himſelf of governing, being ſubject to frequent fits of lunacy.

† Aug. 21. 1415.

‡ In the mouth of the Seine.

away, but without their arms, as to the inhabitants the king ſent them away, and placed the Engliſh people in their room.

He ſtaid ſome time, whilſt the fortifications were repaired, and then marched towards Calais, with a leſs army than he came over with, having loſt ſome of them by the flux. On his arrival at the river Somne, he found all the bridges broke down; and all the fordable parts ſtrongly fortified, as not to be paſſed without great danger, eſpecially in the ſight of an enemy whoſe number was ſix times more than their's. But ſuch was the courage and ſucceſs of the Engliſh, that they ſought their way over, between St. Quintin and Peronne.

The Engliſh now made as large a front as the French, and could not be ſurrounded, as their flanks were defended by a wood and a river. As to the French commander, D'Albert, conſtable of France, he, being confident that he ſhould totally deſtroy the little Engliſh army, ſo vaſtly inferior to his, was ſo negligent as to what ground he drew up his army on, that he choſe the very ſpot the enemy could have wiſhed. The conſtable was himſelf at the head of the firſt line of his army. The dukes of Orleans and Burgundy thinking the firſt line ſufficient to defeat the enemy, and that the men in the other two lines, would have nothing more to do but to be ſpectators of the victory their countrymen were juſt going to gain; deſired therefore to have

have their poſts in the front. The dukes of Alenſon and Bar, and the earls of Vaudemont, Nevers, &c. commanded the ſecond line, as did the earls of Marle, and Dampmartin in the third.

King Henry's was divided only into two lines, the duke of York, aſſiſted by lord Willouby and Beaumont, commanded the firſt. The king who led the ſecond line, taking notice that the French had neglected to poſſeſs themſelves of a wood on his left, immediately placed there an ambuſcade of four hundred ſpears, and two hundred archers in a low meadow, on his right, covered with buſhes, ſo that they were concealed. He now expected when the French would attack him; but finding their deſign was to ſtop his march to Calais, rather than to attack him, he ordered the archers to take up the ſtakes that were planted before them, to prevent the approach of the horſe, and move towards the enemy. They did ſo, till they came near enough to reach the enemy with their arrows, then having fixed their cheveaux de frize, they ſhot at the French with their arrows, with great ſucceſs. Upon which a body of French horſe advancing furiouſly againſt the archers, they retired behind their chevaux de frize, when the enemy's horſe falling upon them were killed, or miſerably wounded, and what contributed to put them in diſorder, was the ground being a moraſs, the horſes ſunk deep into it. As the

firſt line of the French marched up to ſupport the vanguard, they were attacked by the Engliſh in front, and on both flanks by the troops, placed in ambuſcade on the right and left, which forced them into the center one upon another, and conſequently threw them into great confuſion. The conſtable not being able to rally his men, they took to their heels and fled, a few only preferring death to an ignominious flight, ſtaid with him. The duke of York now marched to attack the ſecond line of the French, their firſt being thus broke. Whilſt the king chooſing to engage that body himſelf, advanced through the ſpaces of his firſt line, and ordering his men at arms to diſmount, attacked the duke of Alenſon's troops on foot. In this action, Henry's conduct, as well as bravery, appeared very great. For it ſeems the French duke had ordered eighteen of the moſt valiant knights in his army, to attack king Henry only, and kill him if poſſible. Theſe having accordingly forced their way up to the king, one of them ſtruck him ſo violently on his helmet, that he was almoſt ſtunned. But recovering himſelf, he made a brave defence, till ſome Engliſh knights reſcued him, and cut in pieces all the eighteen French knights. Yet this was not effected without great danger to the king, and loſs to his defenders, for the brave David Gam, and two other Welſh knights, forcing themſelves between his

The Battle of Agincourt 1415

his majeſty and the aſſaſſins, were all three killed. And now the duke of Alenſon himſelf attacked the king hand to hand, and cleft the creſt of his helmet, being a golden crown; in return the king knocked him down, and killed two of his knights who defended him. He deſigned to ſave the duke's life; but the danger the king was in, ſo enraged his officers, that they gave the duke no quarter. Upon the death of the duke, the body he commanded fell into ſuch confuſion, that they threw the third line into ſo much diſorder and fear, that they had no power to ſtand the firſt attack; great numbers of them were killed and taken priſoners by the Engliſh.

The number and conſternation of the vanquiſhed was ſo great, that they hindered each other in their flight. In the mean time a party of Burgundians who fled at the beginning of the battle, and obſerving the Engliſh camp was but ſlenderely guarded, fell upon it and plundered the baggage; and eſcaped with the king's crown, and his ſword ſet with diamonds, and many other valuable things, the king being informed of this, and apprehenſive of an attack on that ſide, ordered the greater part of the priſoners to be killed, that they might not join the enemy.

The engagement † began at nine in the morning and continued till five in the evening. The French loſt during the action, the conſtable of France, the duke of Alenſon, a prince of the blood, the duke of Brabant, and the earl of Nevers, brothers to the duke of Burgundy, the earls of Vaudemont, the archbiſhop of Sens; in all three dukes, ſix earls, ninety barons, one thouſand five hundred knights, and ſeven thouſand eſquires and gentlemen, beſides ten thouſand common ſoldiers. The principal priſoners taken by the Engliſh were the dukes of Orleans and Burgundy, the earls of Eu, Vendoſme, Richmont, Etoutville, and mareſhal Boucecaut. There were killed on the part of the Engliſh, the duke of York, the earl of Suffolk and fifteen hundred beſides.

The king the next day, continued his march to Calais, from whence he embarked, in the middle of November for England, and landed at Dover ‡.

About the beginning of June, in the next year, the earl of Armagnac now conſtable of France beſieged Harfleur. A great fleet of

---

† This engagement is called the battle of Agincourt, or more properly Azincourt, from a caſtle in the county of St. Paul's, near the field of battle.

‡ Nov. 16, 1415.

French,

French, Spaniards, Genoeſe, and of ſeveral other nations blocked up the harbour, ſo that no ſupplies, or reinforcements could get into the town by ſea; notwithſtanding which the earl of Dorſet, who was the governor there, bravely defended the place. King Henry was minded to have gone himſelf with his fleet to the relief of Harfleur, but being perſuaded otherwiſe by Sigiſmund the emperor, then in England, he gave the command of the fleet to his brother, the duke of Bedford, who, arriving before the harbour the latter end of July, bravely attacked the French and their confederates, when a ſharp engagement enſued, but happily ending in favour of the Engliſh, who ſunk and deſtroyed moſt of the enemy's ſhips, and afterwards threw relief into the town. The conſtable therefore ſeeing there was no likelihood of taking the place, raiſed the ſiege, and marched to Paris †.

† In Auguſt following, the emperor went over to Calais, whither he was followed the next year by king Henry. Hither the duke of Burgundy came and entered into an alliance with Henry, engaging to aſſiſt him in the recovery of France, and to do him hommage for the territories he held of that crown; this treaty was alſo ſigned by the earl of Charelois, the duke's ſon.

Henry being reſolved vigorouſly to puſh his conqueſt in France, the next year ‡, ſet out from England with fifteen hundred ſail of ſhips, having on board twenty-five thouſand men, and got ſafe to Harfleur the firſt of Auguſt. The king ſoon after laid ſiege to the caſtle of Tonque, and took it on the ninth inſtant; he alſo took ſeveral other places, and the rich and populous city of Caen, by ſtorm. This campaign continued all the winter with great ſucceſs; the town of Falaiſe was taken in December, and the caſtle ſurrendered in the February following *, and Evreux in May; Cherbourg was alſo taken after a ſiege of three months. Henry ſoon after inveſted Roan, the capital of the province, a place ſtrongly fortified, and defended by a numerous garriſon; with this additional circumſtance in its favour, that the inhabitants were ſufficiently numerous to form a conſiderable army of themſelves. Henry conſidering theſe circumſtances, thought it moſt adviſeable to turn the ſiege into a blockade, and ſo reduce the place by famine. He accordingly blocked up the mouth of the Seine with his fleet, and threw up lines of circumvallation and contravallation; and ſo fortified them with redoubts, that no proviſions could poſſibly be thrown into the town. In

‡ July 28, 1417. * Year of Chriſt, 1418. conſe-

conſequence of theſe meaſures, proviſions ſoon became ſo ſcarce in the town, that twenty-thouſand uſeleſs mouths, moſtly old men, women, and children, were expelled the place. The Engliſh forced them back again to the walls, where many of them periſhed. In the mean time, the famine in the town became ſo great, that fifty thouſand were ſtarved to death.

The duke of Burgundy being appriſed of the miſerable condition of the town, advanced towards it with a conſiderable force, and ſeveral times ſeemed, by his motions, as if he intended to fall upon the beſiegers and relieve the city, but at laſt retreated without moleſting them.

When the king had lain ſo long before the town, that the beſieged had conſumed all their dogs and horſes, and the very vermin, the inhabitants offered to capitulate on the thirteenth of January, but were told that the terms they propoſed were too advantageous to be granted, and that no other would be allowed, conſidering the obſtinacy with which they had held out, than ſurrendering to the king's mercy. This poſitive anſwer threw the inhabitants into deſpair; however they obtained a ſecond conference, when the king agreed that if they could raiſe three hundred thouſand gold crowns they ſhould be allowed to keep their eſtates and effects, and be indulged in the privileges their anceſtors ever enjoyed

enjoyed, either under the kings of England, or the dukes of Normandy, before the reign of Philip de Volois. Accordingly the town, which had been poſſeſſed by the French two hundred and fifteen years, ſurrendered *, and king Henry the next day entered the city in triumph, and though ſeveral of the garriſon was left to his mercy, only one perſon was executed, Alain Blanchart, a notorious incendiary ‡. Picardy, in conſequence of the reduction of this place, now lying open to the incurſions of the Engliſh, the king ſent the duke of Exeter thither, who took Montrevil and ſeveral other towns in that province. And now, all Normandy except a few caſtles, was again fallen under the dominion of the Engliſh, two hundred and fifteen years after it had been taken from them in the reign of king John.

In the mean time, the duke of Burgundy had found means to reſcue queen Iſabella from her confinement at Tours, and conducted her to Troye in Champagne, where ſhe preſently aſſumed the title of regent, and joined with the duke of Burgundy, whoſe

---

* January 19, 1419.

‡ Here the king kept his court for ſome time, wearing the ducal robes of Normandy, and here he fixed his court of exchequer, mint, and chamber of accounts, for the province.

enemy

enemy ſhe had formerly been, againſt the dauphin and conſtable. The Burgundians prevailed in Paris, and made a cruel ſlaughter of the Armagnac, or Orlean, faction, threw the earl of Armagnac, the conſtable, into priſon, and ſoon after hauled him out and murdered him, and ignominiouſly dragged him along the ſtreets. After which, the queen and duke of Burgundy entered Paris in triumph, and aſſumed the whole adminiſtration of the government in the name of the king. The dauphin eſcaped, and took upon himſelf the title of regent, to create new troubles.

And now in all likelihood the duke of Burgundy would ſoon have broke with Henry, had he not been afraid, leſt the dauphin, who had a ſtrong party in France, might at length diſpoſſeſs him of his authority. To keep up his jealouſy, Henry very politickly affected to liſten to ſome propoſals of the dauphin, and carried on a negotiation with him, though he knew, that only the duke of Burgundy, who was maſter of the king, could make an authentic peace. The duke alſo treated with Henry with a view to frighten the dauphin; with whom, at the ſame time, he made ſeveral attempts for a reconciliation, without ſucceſs; but at laſt it was brought about, and there was danger of their uniting againſt Henry; who ſeeing how matters ſtood, on a ſudden, ſurpriſed and took

took Pontoiſe, which opened him a way to the very gates of Paris. Nevertheleſs his affairs had been in a bad ſituation, by having all France united againſt him, if the dauphin, bearing ſtill an inveterate hatred in his heart, had not cauſed the duke of Burgundy to be aſſaſſinated at a conference that was held between them.

This immediately gave a turn to the affairs of France, and brought them to ſuch a criſis as Henry deſired. For now the young duke of Burgundy, who had the king in his hands, joined with the queen in making up matters with Henry, upon his own terms, in order to be revenged on the dauphin. And ſo, after ſome time ſpent in negotiation, a treaty was concluded at Troye, on the twenty-firſt of May †, whereby it was agreed, that Henry ſhould marry the princeſs Catherine, that he ſhould be ſole regent of the kingdom during king Charles's life, and that after his death, the crown of France ſhould deſcend to the king of England and his heirs for ever. This treaty was ſworn to by the queen and duke of Burgundy in the name of king Charles, and confirmed by the ſtates of France. Henry hereupon eſpouſed the princeſs Catherine, and the marriage was ſolemnized on the thirtieth of May. And now the Engliſh and Burgundians joining their forces againſt the

† Year of Chriſt, 1420.

dau-

dauphin, took Sens, in June; Montereau, ſoon after, and Melun, in November, which held out a long and obſtinate ſiege; after which, the two kings made their entry together into Paris, and the two queens the next day.

In February †, Henry arrived in England with his queen, who was crowned a few days after. He left the duke of Clarence, his brother, to command his army in France, who was ſlain by a body of Scots in the dauphin's ſervice, in the battle of Baugé. In June, the king returned to France, and drawing his forces together, marched to the relief of Chartres, and forced the dauphin to raiſe the ſiege. Then he took Dreux, and laid ſiege to Meaux on the ſixth of October; but, as the place was ſtrong and defended by a brave garriſon, and the ſeaſon of the year unfavourable to the Engliſh, the town held out all winter. During the ſiege, the garriſon not only uſed very reproachful language to the Engliſh, but alſo treated the king's friends with the utmoſt barbarity, and hanged up all thoſe of the Burgundian party, whenever they took any of them.

When therefore they were obliged to capitulate, in the beginning of May, they could only obtain very hard terms, among which

† Year of Chriſt, 1421.

were

were theſe, that neither the Engliſh, Scots, or Iriſh, ſhould have any mercy ſhown them, or any who were concerned in the death of the duke of Burgundy, and that three of the principal officers and governors ſhould ſuffer death. The latter was accordingly hanged near the town, upon the ſame tree on which he uſed to hang the Burgundians. Soon after the taking of this place, queen Catherine, and the duke of Bedford came over to France, having left the duke of Glouceſter guardian of England, and arriving at Vincennes, where the king and queen of France, kept their court, the king of England met them, and both courts removed to Paris, and kept the Whitſun-holidays there *. King Henry

* The French hiſtorians on this occaſion, lament their ſubjection to the Engliſh, and tell us, that while all the world reſorted to king Henry, at the Louvre, Charles, their king, who reigned in the palace of St. Paul, was almoſt deſerted, however it appears that the two kings, with their queens, dined together on Whitſunday, with their crowns on their heads, and that the king and queen of England, in public always gave their father the reſpects due to a parent and a ſovereign, though the adminiſtration of affairs, as had been agreed by the treaty of Troye, was entirely in the hands of the king of England, on account of the incapacity of king Charles to govern even his own actions at certain periods.

About

Henry went afterwards to Paris; during his continuance there, the dauphin had taken the field again, made himſelf maſter of La Charite on the Loire, and laid ſiege to Coſne, which had agreed to ſurrender if not relieved by the eighteenth of Auguſt. Henry and the duke of Burgundy having received intelligence of this, aſſembled their reſpective forces, and marched towards the dauphin; but on the way Henry was taken ill of the flux, upon which he gave the command of his army to the duke of Bedford, and ordered him to join the duke of Burgundy, but the dauphin fearful of coming to an engagement, raiſed the ſiege of Coſne on their approach. As to king Henry, he died at Vicennes †,

---

About this time, king Henry ordered a new ſilver coin to be ſtruck at Paris, called a ſalute, on which was repreſented an angel ſaluting the Virgin Mary, having the arms of England on one hand, and the arms of France in the other, with king Henry's titles, and on the reverſe, theſe words, "Chriſtus vincit, Chriſtus regit, Chriſtus imperat;" which the French looked upon as a further mark of their ſubjection, and pretended was a breach of the articles of Troye, which prohibited Henry's doing any regal act in his own name, during the life of king Charles.

† Auguſt 31. 1421, in the thirty-firſt year of his age, and tenth of his reign.

and

and upon his derth, his only ſon Henry of of Windſor, ſo called from his birth, ſtiled Henry VI. an infant ſcarce nine months old, was proclaimed king of England and heir of France, purſuant to the treaty of Troye; and upon the death of Charles VI. of France, within two months after, the duke of Bedford, uncle to the infant king, ordered him to be proclaimed king of France at Paris, according to the ſame treaty, and took on himſelf the regency of that kingdom.

The dauphin, as ſoon as he heard of his father's death, cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed king of France, and was crowned in November at Poictiers. The parliament appointed John duke of Bedford, as being the elder of the late king's brother's, protector of the kingdom; but as he was regent of France, the duke of Glouceſter was empowered to act as protector in his abſence.

The regent duke of Bedford, purſuing the ſcheme of the late king his brother, intended firſt to reduce all the places Charles ſtill held in the iſle of France, and the neighbouring provinces; and then to attack him beyond the Loire. One of king Charles's generals having taken Meulan by ſtorm, in in January §, the regent laid ſiege to it in February, and retook it.

---

§ Year of Chriſt, 1423.

Not

Not long after, the Engliſh, under the earl of Saliſbury, and the Burgundians, boldly attacked and defeated Charles's army, conſiſting of French and Scots, in the battle of Crevant. A great many were killed on the ſpot and taken priſoners, and among them ſeveral officers of diſtinction; but authors differ as to the numbers. After this, the earl of Saliſbury, having finiſhed the reduction of Champagne, entered the iſle of France, and made himſelf maſter of Coucy with ſome other caſtles. And the regent in the mean time took Crotoy in Picardy.

On the other hand, ſome of king Charles's generals took Ham, Guiſe and Compeigne by ſurpriſe; but they were all three ſoon retaken by the Engliſh. About the ſame time, a body of Engliſh troops, under John de la Pole, brother of the earl of Suffolk, was defeated at Gravelle in Maine, with the loſs of one thouſand four hundred men (according to ſome but three hundred), and Pole himſelf was taken priſoner.

The regent being informed that ſome of Charles's party had taken Ivry on the frontiers of Normandy, by ſurpriſe, marched with the utmoſt expedition into thoſe parts, and laid ſiege to it about the beginning of July. It ſoon capitulated to ſurrender on the fifteenth of Auguſt, if not relieved by that day. King Charles receiving news of this, determined to relieve the place at all adventures, and

and to make uſe of the troops which the duke of Milan had ſent him, and the Scotch troops lately arrived, for that purpoſe. To theſe joining ſome of his own, he made up an army of twenty thouſand men, the ſtrongeſt he had ever had. The earl of Douglas commanded in chief, accompanied by all the nobility of Charles's party, in hopes of ſharing in the glory of this expedition. When they came in view of the Engliſh army before Ivry, on the thirteenth of Auguſt, they found them ſo ſtrongly intrenched, that not thinking it proper to attack them, they turned about and laid ſiege to Verneuil, which ſoon ſurrendered. The regent's army having been reinforced by the earl of Saliſbury, amounted to fifteen thouſand. On the fifteenth Ivry ſurrendered according to the capitulation, and the next day, the regent marched towards the French army, which was ſtill at Verneuil. Having very advantageouſly poſted himſelf, he waited for the French to attack him firſt; which they did, contrary to the opinion of the earl of Douglas, and had ſoon cauſe to repent it; for by the valour and prudent conduct of the regent, they were totally routed and put to flight. Five thouſand were ſlain according to ſome, others make them almoſt double the number; among whom were the viſcount of Narbonne, as alſo the earl of Buchan, and many other great men and officers of diſtinction. This victory

tory coſt the Engliſh about two thouſand of their braveſt ſoldiers.

The next day, Auguſt 17. the regent inveſted Verneuil, which ſoon ſurrendered; and here, all the baggage of the French, Scotch, and Italian generals, and the money for the payment of the army fell into his hands. Soon after, the brave earl of Saliſbury beſieged and took Mans, the capital of Maine, and before the end of the campaign finiſhed the conqueſt of that province.

The earl of Richmond, now conſtable of France, having levied a conſiderable army in Bretagne, entered Normandy and took Pontorſon ‖, but to his great mortification failed in his attempt upon Sr. James's de Beuvron. And a little after, the Engliſh under Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, who commanded whilſt the regent was in England, were defeated with great loſs by the baſtard of Orleans, at the blockade of Montargis.

The Engliſh were ſtill much ſuperior to king Charles, and there was a probability of their gaining their point notwithſtanding, for which the regent was reſolved to exert himſelf to the utmoſt. If he could drive Charles beyond the Loire, his buſineſs would ſoon be done. It was with this view, that the earl of Saliſbury, who had the command

‖ Year of Chriſt, 1426.

of

of the army given him, with Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, Talbot, Falſtaff, and other experienced leaders, marched towards the Loire, and on Oct. 12 †. laid ſiege to Orleans. The French gueſſing at his deſign, had taken care to furniſh Orleans with ſtores, and the baſtard of Orleans, and ſeveral other brave officers, had thrown themſelves into the city. And when the earl of Saliſbury came before it, finding his army not numerous enough to inveſt it on all ſides, he run up ſixty forts about it, ſix whereof upon the chief avenues of the city were much ſtronger than the reſt, in order to hinder the French from throwing in freſh ſuccours; but theſe precautions did not hinder them entirely, for troops and convoys ſtill got in, though not without fighting their way through. By this means the garriſon became much more numerous than it was at firſt. But at the ſame time, the army of the beſiegers was greatly augmented by the ſupplies continually ſent by the regent.

During four months, there was nothing but aſſaults, ſallies, and ſkirmiſhes, both ſides behaving with the utmoſt bravery and reſolution, and no one could gueſs what the event would be, which was of the laſt importance both to the French and Engliſh.

† Year of Chriſt, 1428.

The

The latter indeed had made themſelves maſters of the Bulwark of the Tournelles, and of the tower on the bridge; but this occaſioned the loſs of the brave Thomas Montacute earl of Saliſbury. For as he was taking a view of the city from a window of this tower, a cannon ball, as it paſſed, took off his cheek, and ſtruck out one of his eyes, ſo that he died in a few days. The earl of Suffolk ſucceeded him in the command of the army, and carried on the ſiege with as much vigour as before. The regent, in the mean time, by ſending recruits and proviſions, did all in his power to ſupport him. In Lent *, he ſent a convoy of ſalt fiſh from Paris, under the conduct of Falſtaff, with a guard of ſeventeen hundred men; who was attacked in the road by the earl of Clermont, at the head of three thouſand men, whom Charles had ſent for that purpoſe. But Falſtaff managed with ſuch bravery and conduct, that he entirely defeated them, killed a great number of them, and carried off his convoy ſafe to the beſiegers. This famous action went by the name of The battle of Herrings. King Charles was exceedingly troubled at this defeat, and began to think he ſhould ſoon loſe Orleans, which in all likelihood would quickly be followed by the entire loſs of his

* Year of Chriſt, 1429.

kingdom; when a moſt ſurpriſing accident gave a ſudden turn to his affairs.

As the French writers relate the ſtory, a country girl of twenty-one years of age, born in Lorrain, called Joan of Arc, and commonly known by the name of the Maid of Orleans, came to king Charles's court at Chinon, juſt as he was thinking of retiring into Dauphiné, and told him that ſhe had a call from God to go and raiſe the ſiege of Orleans, and cauſe him to be crowned at Rheims. She was, after ſome examination, entertained as one who had a divine commiſſion to bring about theſe great events. Accordingly, when king Charles was going to ſend a convoy to Orleans, Joan, who was commonly called la Pucelle, or the Maid, deſired to accompany it. She accordingly did, and when the convoy appeared before the city, on the twenty-ninth of April, the baſtard of Orleans ſallied out to ſecure their paſſage. A bloody battle enſued, till the Engliſh being worſted were forced to let the convoy go in; and Joan entered Orleans in triumph, to whom was aſcribed the ſucceſs of the day. After this, putting herſelf at the head of a detachment of the garriſon, ſhe attacked ſword in hand, four of the chief forts that the Engliſh had raiſed, and took them one after another with the ſlaughter of a thouſand, the French ſay eight thouſand of the Engliſh, who were forced to raiſe the ſiege on the twelfth of May, ſeven months

months after they had ſat down before the place. It is impoſſible to expreſs the conſternation the Engliſh were in, on this occaſion. They retreated in the utmoſt diſorder, and and fled every where before the French, tho' ſtill ſuperior to them in number. The places they had taken near the Loire, were ſoon retaken by the French; and at Gergeau, the earl of Suffolk was made priſoner. Baugenci held out the longeſt, but at laſt followed the fate of the reſt. After this, they were defeated in the battle of Petay in Beauce; two thouſand five hundred men were ſlain, and the valiant Talbot taken priſoner. Now Charles reſolved to go to Rheims, the Maid ſtill accompanying him, and animating the French wherever ſhe came. Troye and Châlons and the other places in their way ſurrendered, and the inhabitants of Rheims drove the Engliſh garriſon out of the city; when Charles, with the Maid entered it in triumph, and was ſoon after ſolemnly crowned. What raiſed the courage of the French, was the belief that this heroine was ſent from God to deliver France; and the conſternation and panic of the Engliſh was owing to the opinion they had, that ſhe was a witch, and acted by the help of the Devil.

But what is moſt extraordinary, is, that this contrivance ſhould ſucceed according to their wiſh, the Engliſh, inſtead of being victorious

torious were now every where vanquiſhed. Charles continued his conqueſts with great rapidity, and town after town ſubmitted to him without ſtriking a ſtroke: he made an attempt upon Paris, but here indeed he failed; the regent, who was marched to the relief of Normandy, againſt the conſtable Richemond, having managed matters ſo well there, that the Pariſians continued firm to the Engliſh. However, Charles attacked the ſuburbs of St. Honorius, but was repulſed, and the Maid wounded.

Though after the raiſing the ſiege of Orleans, and the defeat at Petay, the affairs of the Engliſh viſibly declined every where in France, yet they now and then gained ſome advantages, and retook ſeveral places; and they ſtill might have recovered themſelves, if the differences in England, eſpecially between the duke of Glouceſter and the cardinal biſhop of Wincheſter, and the nation's being exhauſted by this long war, had not hindered them from having proper ſupplies from England, and the duke of Burgundy, growing cold to the Engliſh, did not aſſiſt them ſo vigorouſly as he uſed to do, and only ſeemed to want a proper opportunity to leave them and join with Charles. However, the duke of Bedford thinking it might be of ſervice to have Henry crowned in France, the young king having been firſt crowned

crowned in England, on Nov. 6 *. went over to Paris, and was crowned there at the end of the following year, and returned to England in January †, being then ten years old. At the ſame time that the Engliſh were unable to bring any conſiderable army into the field, king Charles by his indolence, and the factions in his court, as well as from other cauſes, was not in a much better condition; ſo that pillaging and plundering, ſurpriſing and taking of places, and fighting now and then in ſmall parties, was, in a manner, all that was done on both ſides for ſome years.

But as the duke of Burgundy had not yet openly deſerted the Engliſh, he laid ſiege to to Compiegne. Here Joan making a ſally on the twenty-fifth of May 1430, was taken priſoner by the Burgundians, and at the earneſt ſolicitations of the duke of Bedford, was delivered up to the Engliſh; who carried her to Roan, and after a long examination, had her condemned and burnt for a witch, in the old market-place there, on May 30. 1431.

At laſt §, a congreſs was held at Arras, when the French ambaſſadors made ſuch propoſals, as they knew the Engliſh would not agree to: and upon their refuſal, the duke

---

* Year of Chriſt, 1429. † Year of Chriſt, 1432.
§ Year of Chriſt, 1435.

of

of Burgundy concluded a ſeparate peace with king Charles. After this unlucky incident, the affairs of the Engliſh went to ruin apace; and to add to their misfortunes, the wiſe and valiant duke of Bedford died about the ſame time, who was, in all reſpects, one of the moſt accompliſhed princes in Europe. He was ſucceeded in the regency of France by the duke of york; but by the management of the duke of Somerſet, his rival, his patent being deferred for ſome time, the city of Paris fell into the hands of the French, on the thirteenth of April, 1436.

The ſame year, the duke of Burgundy beſieged Calais with a great army; but the duke of Glouceſter, at the deſire of the council, went over to relieve it, and forced Burgundy to raiſe the ſiege: after which he purſued him into Flanders, and having ravaged the country, returned with a very large booty. Some time after, the duke of Burgundy made another attempt upon Calais, but to as little purpoſe as the former.

The war was again carried on with a good deal of vigour on both ſides *. King Charles rouſed by the duke of Burgundy, began to exert himſelf; and the Engliſh, under the valiant Talbot (afterwards earl of Shrewſbury,) gained ſeveral great advantages over

* Year of Chriſt, 1437.

the

the French; Talbot all along giving signal proofs of his valour and conduct, as did the duke of York, in raising the siege of Pontoise. Things went on in much the same way for some years, both sides harrassing one another, and endeavouring to make themselves masters of several places of importance, sometimes one party prevailing, and sometimes the other, till a truce was concluded at Tours *, between the two nations, which was prolonged from time to time, till 1449.

Soon after the commencement of the truce, king Henry, by the management of William de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, and the cardinal married Margaret of Anjou §, who being a woman of great parts, of a high spirit, and a bold enterprising genius, got the whole administration into her hands, so that she and her favourites managed the king, who was of a weak and easy nature, and had no capacity for government, just as they pleased. This caused great uneasiness in the people.

Charles being sensible of this situation of the English, wanted to renew the war, and made great preparations for it, as soon as the truce should be expired. And an accident happened which gave Charles a handle to begin sooner than he intended. This was the surprising of Fougeres, by Surenne, governor of Lower Normandy for the English,

---

* Year of Christ 1444. § Year of Christ 1445.

in 1448, whilſt the truce ſubſiſted; and the duke of Somerſet, then regent, and the Engliſh miniſtry, refuſing to give the ſatisfaction Charles thought fit to demand, he firſt took ſeveral places by way of repriſals, and then fell upon Normandy with four armies at once, the Engliſh having made no preparations for its defence. Roan opened its gates to the conquerors, Harfleur was beſieged and taken, a body of Engliſh were defeated in the battle of Fourmigny, the duke of Somerſet ſurrendered Caen, Cherburg ſubmitted; and in ſhort, all Normandy was reduced under the power of the French, before the end of Auguſt, 1450. Guienne, the next year, followed the fate of Normandy, after having been three hundred years in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh. Some time after, the inhabitants were diſpoſed to throw off the yoke of the French, and return to their old maſters, and Talbot was ſent over with ſome troops to ſupport them in their deſign. But being overpowered by the French, as he was attempting to relieve Caſtillon, he was defeated and ſlain, and all Guienne again ſubmitted to the French in 1453; and nothing remained to the Engliſh, of all their vaſt acquiſitions in France, but only Calais and Guiſnes. England itſelf ſoon after become the ſeat of a bloody war between the two houſes of York and Lancaſter.

The queen and the duke of Suffolk, governed all in the king's name, and none but their crea-

creatures were employed in the adminiſtration. The univerſal hatred of the people againſt them, for their violent and arbitrary way of proceedings, and particularly for the murder of the duke of Glouceſter, made the duke of York begin to think of aſſerting his claim to the crown.

In 1450, the commons ſo vigorouſly purſued the duke of Suffolk, that the queen, in order to ſave him, found herſelf under a neceſſity to have him baniſhed. But in his paſſage to France, being met by an Engliſh man of war, the captain without any ceremony, ordered his head to be cut off.

The duke of York at firſt proceeded with great caution, by his emiſſaries and agents privately. As an eſſay how the people ſtood affected, he inſtigated one Jack Cade, under the name of John Mortimer, to raiſe a rebellion in Kent; where he drew together great numbers of malecontents, under pretence of reforming the government; and became ſo ſtrong, that he incamped on Blackheath, cut in pieces a detachment of the king's army, and entered London, as it were in triumph, the city opening her gates to him. But this inſurrection, which might have proved fatal under a more experienced leader, was ſoon at an end; Cade was deſerted by his followers, and at laſt taken and ſlain.

The court was very uneaſy at the proceedings of the duke of York, and uſed ſeveral

precautions againſt them. His pretence at firſt, was to bring the evil counſellors, particularly the duke of Lancaſter, to condign puniſhment. At length having concerted meaſures with his friends, eſpecially Richard Nevil, earl of Saliſbury, and his ſon of the ſame name, earl of Warwick, commonly called "the ſtout earl of Warwick," the war broke out between the two houſes of Lancaſter and York, the former having for their device the Red Roſe, and the latter the White Roſe.

The duke of York retired to Wales, where having aſſembled his friends, he entered England again, attended by the earls of Saliſbury and Warwick, at the head of a powerful army, and marched as far as to St. Albans; at which place were the king and the duke of Somerſet, with an army no leſs formidable, to prevent the duke's joining the citizens of London, who were ready to unite with him; the duke, not in the leaſt intimidated, ſent word to the king, that if he would permit the duke of Somerſet, who ſtood impeached by the houſe of commons, to be tried, he would lay down his arms. But this being refuſed, the earl of Warwick, who commanded the van of the Yorkiſts, fell unexpectedly upon the king's troops, and put them in diſorder. The duke of York and the earl of Saliſbury, taking advantage of their confuſion, inſtantly advanced to ſupport the earl of Warwick. They were however,

bravely

bravely oppoſed by the duke of Somerſet, and the nobility of the king's party; but the conſternation of their men at the unexpected charge, was ſo great, that they could not timely recover themſelves. The conſequence was, that the Yorkiſts eaſily obtained the victory, and killed five thouſand of the royaliſts, beſides the duke of Somerſet, the earls of Northumberland and Stafford, and lord Clifford *.

The king being wounded in the neck with an arrow, was carried into a houſe to be dreſſed, whither he was followed by the duke of York and the earl of Warwick, who with the great ſubmiſſion, aſſured his majeſty that he had nothing to fear, and that as Somerſet was now dead, they were readily diſpoſed to obey his commands; the duke then attended the king to St. Albans, and afterwards to London.

The parliament, which met ſoon after, juſtified the duke's conduct, and made him protector of the kingdom, the king being relapſed into his former indiſpoſition, but as ſoon as he recovered, he deprived the duke of his protectorſhip. Upon this the duke,

* This firſt battle between the houſe of York and that of Lancaſter, called the battle of St. Albans, becauſe fought near that town, happened on the thirty-firſt of May, 1455.

with the earls of Saliſbury and Warwick, retired into the north of England. A little after, they had like to have been ſurpriſed by the queen's orders, but the duke eſcaped into Wales, Saliſbury into Yorkſhire, and the earl of Warwick to his government of Calais.

A little after, the parties of York and Lancaſter, were ſeemingly reconciled, but ſoon divided again, when the queen ſent ten thouſand men commanded by lord Audley, to oppoſe the earl of Saliſbury. They came up with him on Bore-heath, in Yorkſhire, where he lay encamped with five, or ſix, thouſand men; the two armies being divided by a ſmall river. The earl inſtantly decamped, and ſeemed to make a haſty retreat, which tempted lord Audley to paſs the river, and purſue him; when the earl obſerving in how confuſed a manner they followed him, turned back and fell upon Audley before half his troops had paſſed the river; and entirely defeated them, and Audley himſelf loſt his life in the engagement. The earl then continued his march to the borders of Wales, where he joined the duke of York, and encamped near Ludlow.

In the mean time, the king advanced as far as Glouceſter, and entered into a ſhameful treaty with the Yorkiſts, when many of them abandoned the duke of York, who therefore went over to Ireland, and the earls

of

of Saliſbury and Warwick to Calais. The queen therefore ſent the duke of Somerſet, with a body of troops to recover Calais from the Yorkiſts. He took the caſtle of Guennes, but finding his force inſufficient to attack Calais, ſent to the queen for a reinforcement, but as a fleet with the land forces, deſtined for this purpoſe lay at Sandwich, Sir John Denham found means to induce the ſailors to ſerve the earl of Warwick; upon which they brought the fleet over to Calais, on board of which the earl went over to Ireland, and had a conference with the duke of York, and then returned to Calais. Soon after, the people of Kent and London, invited the Yorkiſts to come over. Upon which a body of fifteen thouſand of them came and landed at Sandwich, and, as they marched to London, were joined by forty thouſand men. The queen appriſed of their having entered London, began her march towards it, upon which the earl of Warwick and lord Cobham ſet out, with twenty-five thouſand men, and met her near Northampton. There was only a ſmall river between the royal troops and thoſe of the enemy, when, the queen confident of victory, ordered her army, commanded by the young duke of Somerſet, and the duke of Buckingham to paſs the river. About two o'clock in the afternoon

noon †, the the two armies came to an engagement. For two hours it ſeemed doubtful which party would gain the victory, when lord Grey of Ruttin quitting the king's party, with the troops he commanded, going over to the Yorkiſts, determined the victory in their favour. Ten thouſand of the royaliſts were killed, and the duke of Bucks, the earl of Shrewſbury, and lord John Beaumont. The queen and the duke of Somerſet eſcaped out of the battle, and retired to the north of England; but the king was taken priſoner in his tent, whom the Yorkiſts treated with the reſpect due to a ſovereign *.

The duke of York in a parliament, held ſome time after, laid his claim to the crown before them; who, after ſeveral debates, paſſed an act that he ſhould be acknowledged heir apparent to the crown. In the mean time, the queen was buſy in Scotland, and the north of England, in raiſing forces; and many repaired to her on her promiſing them

† July 19. 1460.

* The Scots took the advantage of theſe troubleſome times, to enter the Engliſh borders, and laid ſiege to Ronborough, where king James II. was killed by the burſting of one of his own cannon; however, his queen continued the ſiege, and took the town.

the

the plunder of that part of England that lay south of the Trent. Upon this the duke assembled an army of only five thousand men, and marched against her. But when he came near to Wakefield, he was surprised to hear that the queen's forces amounted to eighteen or twenty thousand, and finding he could not retreat, he threw his little army into Sandall castle, to wait for the arrival of his son-in-law, the earl of March. But as the castle was not sufficiently stored with provisions for such a number of men, he foresaw he should be obliged to surrender in a few days, he therefore determined to force his way through the queen's troops. He accordingly on the last day of December †, sallied out of the castle, when being surrounded by the enemy, he endeavoured to force his way over Wakefield green, but was killed in the encounter, and his army routed. His son, a youth but twelve years old, fled with his governor, but being overtaken by lord Clifford, he stabbed him to the heart, to revenge his father's death who was killed in the battle of St. Albans. Clifford killed so many on that day, with his own hand, in cool blood, that he was afterwards called, the butcher. The duke of York's head he cut off, fixed it on a spear, crowning it with paper, and then pre-

† Year of Christ, 1460.

sented

ſented it to the queen; who ordered it to be placed on the walls on the city of York. The earl of Saliſbury, who was wounded and taken priſoner, they carried to Pontefract, where his head was cut off, and afterwards placed near the duke's.

The young earl of March, now duke of York, receiving advice in Wales of his father's death, raiſed twenty-four thouſand men, and marched towards London; but being informed that Jaſper Tudor, earl of Pembroke was advancing after him, he turned back, and meeting him at Mortimer's croſs in Herefordſhire, engaged, and defeated him. He took his brother, Owen Tudor priſoner, and as the queen had juſt before cut off the earl of Saliſbury's head, ſtruck off his.

In the mean time, the queen haſtened to London, expecting the citizens would receive her victorious troops with open gates, and drive out the earl of Warwick. But the earl having marched as far as St. Albans, there met her, when the two armies coming to an engagement, Warwick was defeated. However the earl made his eſcape, and with a conſiderable part of his men, joined the duke of York. Several perſons of diſtinction were afterwards beheaded in cool blood, by the queen's orders. The queen's northern army inſiſting on the plunder of St. Albans, according to her promiſe, ſhe granted it to them.

But

But the citizens of London were ſo terrified at this, that, determined to oppoſe her to the utmoſt of their power, they ſtopped, at the gates, a great quantity of proviſions which the mayor was ſending to the queen, as ſhe had ordered. And now her majeſty made a haſty retreat towards the north, on hearing that the duke of York, and the earl of Warwick was marching againſt her with a ſuperior force. Upon which the Yorkiſts continued their march to London, where they were well received, and the next day the army being drawn up in the fields, the duke of York was recogniſed king, and Henry VI. depoſed. The day after *, the duke was proclaimed king by the name of Edward IV. being about twenty years of age.

CHAP. II.

Of the wars of England *under the houſe of* York.

EDWARD IV. a few days after he aſcended the throne, was obliged to

* March 5. 1461,

think

think of defending it; for king Henry's queen had found means to increaſe her army in the north to ſixty thouſand. King Edward therefore, put himſelf at the head of forty thouſand men, accompanied by the earl of Warwick, and marched to Pontefract, in Yorkſhire, when, to ſecure the paſſage of the river Are, he ſent lord Fitz Walter, to place himſelf with a ſtrong detachment, at Ferry-bridge.

He accordingly took poſſeſſion of the paſſage, but his troops were afterwards defeated and forced away by lord Clifford, and himſelf killed. The earl of Warwick therefore ſent another detachment, commanded by his brother lord Falconbridge, when lord Clifford was defeated, and killed as he was flying away; and thus was the paſſage recovered.

King Edward paſſed the river the next day †, and though his army was twenty thouſand leſs in number, than that of the Lancaſter party, yet he offered them battle. But at the beginning of the action, a very lucky accident aroſe in his favour; a thick flight of ſnow which the wind drove into the face of the enemies; and which greaty diſtreſt them. Yet the engagement continued with great reſolution on both ſides, from ten in the

† Palm Sunday, 1461.

morn-

morning till almoſt evening, when Edward proved victorious. A very great number of the rebels were ſlain; for as their army was ſo very numerous, Edward had ordered no quarter to be given. About thirty-ſeven thouſand men, were killed in this action, among whom were ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, and the revulet of Wherf was died with their blood *. King Henry and his queen, Margaret, waited the event of the battle, of which, as ſoon as they were informed, they removed from thence to Edinburgh.

In the mean time, Edward was ſolicitous to conclude a truce with Scotland, in order to prevent Henry and his queen from having any aſſiſtance from thence. But Margaret to break his meaſures, delivered up Berwick to the Scots, and concluded a marriage between prince Edward her ſon, and Margaret, ſiſter to king James III. But as there were violent factions in Scotland at this time, king Edward concluded a treaty with the earl of Roſs, and thoſe of his party, in order to ſtir up new troubles there.

Queen Margaret had gone over to France to ſolicit ſuccours from Lewis XI. which having obtained, ſhe entered Northumberland,

---

* This was called the battle of Towton, ſo called from a village of that name near where the action happened.

with

with Henry, and the prince her ſon, in 1463. She had alſo ſome aſſiſtance from the Scots, and her army daily increaſed by the coming in of the Engliſh in the northern parts, ſo that it ſoon became very conſiderable. Edward immediately ſent the lord Montague, brother to the earl of Warwick, to oppoſe their paſſage, deſigning to follow himſelf with a greater force. Montague, in his march, met with a detachment of the enemy, under the lords Hungerford and Roſs, which he attacked and totally routed. And then marching on to Hexham, he ſurpriſed Henry in his intrenchments, and obtained a complete victory. The dukes of Somerſet, Roſs, and Hungerford, were taken priſoners and beheaded, with ſeveral other officers of note. But Henry, Margaret, and their ſon, eſcaped and fled into Scotland. Edward ſoon after concluded a truce with France, with the duke of Burgundy, and with Scotland.

King Henry fearing to ſtay any longer in Scotland, came privately into England, hoping to conceal himſelf there, till he ſhould have an opportunity of eſcaping by ſea. But unhappily, being diſcovered and ſeized in Waddington-hall in Lancaſhire, whilſt he was at dinner, he was in an ignominious manner conducted to London, and confined in the tower. Margaret, after her leaving Scotland, went over with the young prince to René of Anjou, her father.

King

King Edward, now having no enemies to oppoſe him, confiſcated the eſtates of the Lancaſtrians, who refuſed to make their ſubmiſſion by a time prefixed, and beſtowed them on his friends: after which, he ſtudied to make himſelf popular, and by all manner of ways to gain the affection of his ſubjects. He even granted an abſolute pardon to all Henry's friends, excepting only Ralph Grey, and Humphrey Nevil.

In 1464, the king ſent the earl of Warwick to demand for him in marriage, Bona of Savoy, ſiſter to the queen of France; who actually concluded a treaty with the king of France for that purpoſe. But whilſt this affair was negotiating, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Woodville, and widow of Sir John Grey. The earl of Warwick, provoked at the affront put upon him by this marriage, when he had juſt concluded one in France, became Edward's mortal enemy, and as he had ſet him on the throne, was reſolved to uſe his utmoſt efforts to pull him down.

In the mean time, he withdrew from court and was almoſt forgot; and it was not till the beginning of the year 1469, that the earl thought himſelf able to begin the execution of his project. In order to this, he had gained over his two brothers, the archbiſhop of York, and the marquis of Montague; and not long after found means to engage the duke of Clarence,

rence, the king's brother, in the plot. This confederacy being formed, before they declared themſelves openly, they, by means of their friends, ſtirred up a formidable inſurrection in Yorkſhire.

The king imagined that ſome friends to the houſe of Lancaſter, had ſet theſe commotions on foot, but did not, in the leaſt, ſuſpect the earl of Warwick, and his brother. He ordered Herbert earl of Pembroke, governor of Wales, to draw together what forces he could, and march againſt the malecontents, as they were advancing towards London, and afterwards retiring to Warwick. The two armies met near Banbury in Oxfordſhire, where a battle was fought, in which Pembroke was defeated, and being taken, was beheaded by the rebels, together with Sir Richard Herbert his brother *.

The king was ſo far from ſuſpecting Warwick and his brother, that he gave them a commiſſion to levy troops, in order to oppoſe the rebels. They made uſe of this commiſſion to raiſe forces, but inſtead of acting

* There was an inſurrection of much the ſame nature in Northamptonſhire, where the malecontents went in a tumultuous manner to a manſion houſe of the earl of Rivers, the queen's father ſeized him, and beheaded him at Northampton.

againſt

againſt the rebels, they declared for them. The king hereupon marched againſt them in perſon, and when the two armies came near one another, whilſt a negotiation was on foot, in order to an accommodation, the earl of Warwick attacked the king's camp in the night, put them in the utmoſt confuſion, and took the king priſoner, who was conducted to Middleham-caſtle in Yorkſhire, and put under the cuſtody of the arch-biſhop of York. This was in 1470.

Warwick now thought his buſineſs was done, but Edward found means by bribing his guard, to eſcape from his confinement, and arrived in London. An accommodation was attempted by ſome lords of a peaceable diſpoſition, but that coming to nothing, both ſides began again to prepare for war, and to raiſe forces with all imaginable diligence; for Edward's army had been diſperſed by the late ſurpriſe, and Warwick thought himſelf ſo ſecure, in having the king his priſoner, that he had diſbanded the beſt part of his troops.

Sir Robert Wells was ſent by the earl to raiſe forces in Lincolnſhire, whilſt he and Clarence did the ſame in other counties. As Wells had great intereſt in that county, he was ſoon at the head of a conſiderable army. The king hereupon was reſolved to attack him, before he had joined the other two; and ſo falling upon him near Stamford, routed his whole army and put them to flight, with

the

the ſlaughter of ten thouſand of them, and Wells himſelf was taken and beheaded *.

Warwick and Clarence hereupon, retired into France, and waited on king Lewis, who promiſed them a powerful aid. They alſo entered into an alliance with queen Margaret, in order to reſtore Henry.

Lewis having furniſhed the earl of Warwick with money and troops, ſet ſail with the duke of Clarence, and landed at Dartmouth. By the coming in of the people, he ſoon found his army increaſed to ſixty thouſand. He forthwith proclaimed Henry VI. and marched in purſuit of Edward, who fled before him, and with great difficulty embarked, and took refuge in Holland. The two chiefs entered London in triumph, the the beginning of October, 1470; and the earl of Warwick repairing to the tower, releaſed king Henry, after a ſix years impriſonment, who was ſolemnly proclaimed, on the fourteenth, as again aſcending the throne.

The duke of Burgundy, to whom Edward had fled for protection, after ſeveral debates within himſelf, reſolved to aſſiſt him in regaining the crown. Accordingly, having furniſhed him with ſome ſhips, money, and

* This action was called "the battle of Loſecoat field," from the Lincolnſhire men throwing off their coats, in order to run away the faſter.

a ſmall

a small body of men, Edward set sail from Vere, about the middle of March, 1471, and landed at Ravenspur in Yorkshire. He was received but coldly at first, and therefore pretending he was only come to claim his own private estate, took only the title of duke of York, and solemnly owned Henry for his sovereign.

His army being greatly increased, he resolved to march towards London. In the mean time, the earl of Warwick went and encamped at Coventry, expecting the duke of Clarence to come and join him with his troops. But as Edward had some time ago, privately won over his brother the duke, who promised to desert Warwick whenever he could do it with advantage, he was now as good as his word; and the two brothers joining their forces, left Warwick behind, and marched directly for London; where Edward's party prevailing, upon the news of his approach, the inhabitants were determined to receive him; and so he entered the city on the eleventh of April, amidst the loud acclamations of the people; and Henry, after a seven months phantom of a reign, was sent again to the tower.

Two days after his coming to London, he put himself at the head of his army, and advanced to meet the earl of Warwick, who was marching towards London, and come as far as St. Alban's. Both armies continuing

march, they met each other at Barnet, and drew up in order of battle†, on the heath near that town. The earl of Warwick's troops were veterans; but inferior in number to thoſe of Edward's, however it ſeemed doubtful for ſeveral hours, which party would gain the victory, but a miſt happening to fall, the earl of Warwick's men miſtook the earl of Oxford's colours, for king Edward's‡, and attacking their own men, threw the whole army into confuſion. The earl of Warwick, who was a brave and experienced ſoldier, did his utmoſt to bring his troops into order again, but in vain. The earl and his brother Montague, with ten thouſand of his men were killed in the action; but the dukes of Somerſet and Exeter, and the earl of Oxford, eſcaped out of the field of battle. The queen, who had hitherto borne every thing with a maſculine firmneſs, being juſt arrived from France, was ſo ſenſibly ſtruck at the news of this defeat, that ſhe ſwooned, and giving herſelf up to grief and deſpair, took ſanctuary at the Abbey of Beaulieu in Hampſhire. But the duke of Somerſet, the earl of Pembroke, and other lords her friends,

† On Eaſter day, April 14. 1471.

‡ It ſeems Edward's device was the ſun, and Oxford's a ſtar, with rays iſſuing from it, which might eaſily occaſion a miſtake in a miſt.

per-

perſuading her to try her fortune once more, by putting the prince of Wales her ſon at the head of an army, ſhe conſented; and thoſe lords, in a very ſhort time, got together a great number of troops, which being joined by the ſcattered remains of the earl of Warwick's made up no inconſiderable body.

The king being thorougly acquainted with theſe proceedings, loſt no time, but reſolved to attack them before the earl of Pembroke ſhould join them with the troops he had been raiſing in Wales. And ſo coming up with them at Tewkeſbury, where they had intrenched themſelves in haſte, eighteen days after the battle of Barnet, he entered their camp, and entirely routed them with a terrible ſlaughter. The queen, the prince of Wales, and the duke of Somerſet, were taken. The laſt was beheaded. The prince, then eighteen years old, was ſtabbed to death in cool blood, by the duke's of Clarence and Glouceſter, the earl of Dorſet, and the lord haſtings; at leaſt, in their preſence. And the queen, Margaret, was impriſoned in the tower *.

The battle of Tewkeſbury, which was the twelfth in the quarrel between the two roſes,

* In 1475, ſhe was ranſomed by Lewis XI. for fifty thouſand crowns.

was ſoon followed by the murder of the unfortunate king Henry VI. in the fiftieth year of his age.

As nothing further occurs ſuitable to the deſign of this work, in the remaining part of this reign, I ſhall conclude it with obſerving that towards the end of it, king Edward reſolved on a war with France; but in the midſt of his preparations for it, death put an end to all his projects †. Upon his deceaſe, his eldeſt ſon, then about twelve years old, was proclaimed king of England, and called Edward V. This unhappy young king, enjoyed his royal title but two months and twelve days, which was entirely taken up with the artifices of his uncle, the duke of Glouceſter, to deprive him of the crown; in which he ſucceeded, and was accordingly proclaimed king, and ſtiled Richard III ‡. He ſoon after procured the murder of the late king Edward V. and his brother the duke of York in the tower of London. But a conſpiracy was formed againſt him, who propoſed to ſet up the earl of Richmond for king, as the next heir to the houſe of Lancaſter. The firſt attempt failed, but the earl of Richmond applying again to France for aſſiſtance, got a

† April 9. 1483; in the forty-ſecond year of his age, and twenty third of his reign.

‡ June 22. 1483.

few

few ships and two or three thousand men. With these he embarked at Harfleur, the last of July *, and six days after, landed at Milford Haven in Wales, and marched to Shrewsbury, was there joined by Sir Rice ap Thomas, and most of the Welsh gentry; and then advanced to Litchfield, being promised assistance by lord Stanley.

King Richard apprised of their motions, and being determined to attack them before they became too powerful, was already advanced as far as Nottingham. Here he was deserted by several of his officers as well as private men; yet, this not disheartening him, he continued his march till he came within seven miles of the westward of Leicester, near to Bosworth. When he came here, he was informed that the enemy was not far off, upon which he drew up his army upon a fine plain ready to receive them, and sent word to lord Stanley and his brother to come and join him. About the same time, the earl of Richmond entered the plain and drew up his army in order of battle. And thus both armies stood facing each other, when lord Stanley and his brother advancing, posted themselves opposite to the two spaces between the two armies.

* Year of Christ, 1484.

King Richard now ſent to deſire lord Stanley to join him, who ſent anſwer, he would do ſo when he ſaw fit. Richard concluding from this reply, that Stanley was become his enemy, gave orders to cut off the head of lord Strange his ſon; but, his friends repreſenting to him that this would certainly fix lord Stanley his enemy, but that if he ſpared his ſon, he would at leaſt ſtand neuter; he therefore countermanded his firſt order. Both the two armies, on which ſo much depended, and by which ſo much was decided, were very ſmall. Richard had only ten thouſand men, and the earl of Richmond but half that number. Lord Stanley and his brother had together three thouſand men, and ſir William Stanley, two. The two principal armies, at laſt come to an engagement *, when the king charged the earl ſo briſkly, that his troops gave way, and the earl was in much danger, for Richard rode up directly to him and offered to decide the fate of the day, by a ſingle combat. But this the earl declined, ſuffering ſeveral of his knights to interpoſe between them. On which occaſion, ſir william Brandon, the earls ſtandard-bearer was killed by the king, and ſir John Cheney diſmounted; who was one of the ſtrongeſt and braveſt knights in the earl's army. And

* In the fields of Boſworth, Aug. 22. 1484.

now

now lord Stanley and his brother ſir William, fell upon the flanks of the royal army, which obliged the king to quit the earl to give new orders to his troops, whom the Stanley's had thrown into diſorder. But what ſtill further diſtreſt Richard was, the earl of Northumberland, who commanded one wing of the royal army, ordered his men to quit their arms. Richard being now ſenſible that the day was loſt, with a few of his men ruſhed impetuouſly amongſt the thickeſt of his enemies, and met with the death he ſought. For he choſe not to ſurvive the day in which he ſaw himſelf abandoned by ſo many of his ſubjects, otherwiſe he probably might, as a ſwift horſe was brought to him to make his eſcape, but which he refuſed. On the king's ſide were killed the duke of Norfolk, and about one thouſand men; but Richmond loſt only an hundred, and no perſon of conſequence, except ſir William Brandon as already mentioned.

Lord Stanley, as ſoon as the battle was over, took the crown which Richard had that day wore, and ſet it on the head of Richmond, the whole army crying out long live Henry VII. King Richard's body, covered with blood and wounds, after having been carried on a horſe to Leiceſter, and there expoſed two days to public view, was interred, without any funeral rites, in a church.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of the wars of England *during the reigns of the* Tudors *.

HENRY VII. married the princeſs Elizabeth, king Edward the Fourth's daughter, of the houſe of York, and Henry being deſcended from the houſe of Lancaſter, as in the note below, in conſequence of this marriage, the union of the houſes of York and Lancaſter is dated from this time.

This reign affords very little ſuitable to the deſign of this work; however, not wholly to paſs it over in ſilence, I ſhall take notice of a few particulars. In the beginning of Henry's reign, one Simnel was taught to pretend himſelf to be the earl of Warwick, then a

---

* Henry V. of England married the princeſs Catherine, daughter of Charles VI. of France. Queen Catherine, after Henry's deceaſe, married Owen Tudor, a Welſh gentleman, by whom ſhe had Edmund Tudor, earl of Richmond, who married Margaret, only daughter of John Beaufort, duke of Somerſet, grandſon of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, and had iſſue by her Henry earl of Richmond, who came to the throne of England by the name of Henry VII. as related in the cloſe of the laſt chapter.

pri-

priſoner in the tower of London. He was carried over to Ireland, where he was ſoon after proclaimed king, the Iriſh ſubmitting to him as their ſovereign. Margaret dutcheſs of Burgundy ſent over to Simnel and his party, two thouſand Germans, commanded by colonel Martin Swart, who was accompanied by the earl of Lincoln, lord Lovel, and other Engliſh malecontents. Henry therefore being apprehenſive of an invaſion from Flanders and Ireland, placed an army on the coaſts of Suffolk and Norfolk, to defend thoſe countries againſt an invaſion from Flanders, and another army on the weſt of England, to prevent the like accident from Ireland. In the mean time the earl of Lincoln and the malecontents in Ireland, got Simnel, the pretended king, to be crowned at Dublin *. They then embarked for England, and landed in Lancaſhire, from whence, being joined by Sir Robert Broughton, they proceeded towards York, but were joined by no more; for Henry having ordered the real earl of Warwick to attend at a ſolemn proceſſion to St. Paul's, the Engliſh were well ſatisfied that Simnel was an impoſtor. The earl of Lincoln being thus diſappointed in his

* For this purpoſe they made uſe of a crown they took from one of the images of the Virgin Mary.

expectations, and finding that his army even decreaſed, determined to venture a battle with king Henry, who was now at Nottingham. He therefore ſent a detachment to take poſſeſſion of Newark, to ſecure a paſſage over the Trent; but Henry having encamped between him and Newark, prevented his deſign taking place. The earl finding the king's forces doubled his, drew up his army on a ſpot where he could not be ſurrounded; which was ſo narrow, that the king could not extend his front beyond that of the rebels. Henry, however, in the ſituation he was in, drew up his army in three lines, and confiding in the ſuperiority of his number, attacked the earl. Both the Germans and Iriſh, for about three hours, bravely oppoſed the king's firſt line: but moſt of them, with the earl of Lincoln and colonel Swart being killed, the Iriſh fled from the field of battle *. And thus ended this ſhort rebellion †.

The next year ‡ there was an inſurrection in the north of England, on account of levy-

---

* June 6, 1487, at Stoke, in Nottinghamſhire.

† As to Simnel, the impoſtor king, he was taken priſoner, and in deriſion made a turn-ſpit to the king, whom he would have dethroned.

‡ Year of Chriſt, 1488.

ing

ng a ſubſidy, in which the earl of Northumberland was murdered. And the malecontents being inflamed by one John à Chamber, choſe Sir John Egremond for their leader, and threatned to go and fight the king in defence of their liberties. They accordingly ſet out for London, but the earl of Surry meeting with them, before they had proceeded far on their march, attacked and defeated them; but Egremond eſcaped to the dutcheſs of Burgundy, in Flanders. A few years after † another inſurrection happened, on a like occaſion, in Cornwall, chiefly fomented by one Michael Joſeph, a farrier, and Thomas Flammock, a lawyer. Under the direction of theſe two, the rebels marched into Derbyſhire, and from thence into Somerſetſhire, their numbers increaſing as they marched along. Lord Audley joined them at Wells, whom they choſe for their general, and then moved on to Blackeath, in Kent, where they encamped, threatning that they would make themſelves maſters of London. This threw the inhabitants into a great conſternation; but their fears were ſoon abated by the approach of the king, at the head of his army. Henry having divided his army into three parts ‡, ordered lord D'Aubeny, who commanded one of the diviſions, to attack the

† Year of Chriſt, 1497. ‡ June 6, 1497.

rebels in front, while the earl of Oxford took a circuit, and fell upon the rear. In the mean time, the king, with the third diviſion, waited in St. George's Fields, to guard the city. The rebels did not exceed fifteen thouſand men, and thoſe ill armed, finding themſelves in a manner ſurrounded by the king's troops, ſcarce ſtood the firſt attack, but ſoon fell into confuſion, and moſt of them were taken priſoners, among whom were their three chiefs who were executed; but the reſt were permitted to ranſom themſelves upon eaſy conditions.

King James of Scotland took this opportunity to invade England, and inveſted the town of Norham, on the Engliſh borders; but the earl of Surry, who commanded for Henry in the north, ſoon obliged him to raiſe the ſiege. The earl afterwards marched into Scotland, and took the town of Aton; and ſoon after matters were ſettled by a treaty.

Having nothing further to add under this reign, I ſhall paſs on to that of Henry VIII.† the only ſurviving ſon of the laſt mentioned king.

About this time the Venetians grew immenſely rich by the great traffic they carried

† Henry VII. died at Richmond, April 22, 1509, in the fifty-third year of his age, and the twenty-fourth of his reign.

on

The Battle of Harfleur 1416

on in Indian goods; which they imported and ſold in the ſeveral kingdoms of Europe. This rendered them ſo extremely proud and arrogant, that, incroaching on the territories of ſeveral princes in Europe; and affronting ſome of the greateſt monarchs, a confederacy was formed againſt them at Cambray *, by ſeveral potent powers. In conſequence of which Lewis, king of France, was the firſt who took the field againſt the Venetians, and having paſſed the Alps, came to an engagement with them †; after which he got poſſeſſion of Cremonce, and ſeveral other Venetian towns, pretending they belonged to the dutchy of Milan, of which he had lately made himſelf maſter. At the ſame time the pope thundered his bulls of excommunications againſt the Venetians, and his general the duke of Ferrara, took Ravenna, and ſeveral other towns from them. The Germans ſeized Trieſte, and the marquis of Mantua ſome other towns. The Venetians were ſo confounded at their loſſes, that they ſubmitted themſelves to the pope and the king of Spain, and conſented to deliver up the towns they claimed, provided they would deſert the French king. And ſoon after a confederacy was formed to drive the French out of Italy; upon which the latter, and the

The Battle of Harfleur 1416

* Year of Chriſt, 1508. † May 14th.

Imperialiſts, called a council at Piſa to depoſe the pope, he being one of the confederating powers. The pope alſo called a council at Rome, in oppoſition to the other. King Henry VIII. of England was at laſt induced to enter into an alliance againſt France, and at laſt commenced a war with them.

Ferdinand, king of Spain, who wanted to poſſeſs himſelf of the kingdom of Navarre, in order to draw Henry, his ſon-in-law, over to his intereſt, propoſed to him the recovery of Guienne, formerly taken from the Engliſh, and promiſed him aſſiſtance for that purpoſe. But the real deſign was to put him upon making a diverſion in France, whilſt Ferdinand and the other powers of his party ſhould drive the French out of Italy. A treaty was accordingly concluded*, by which Henry agreed to ſend ſix thouſand foot to attempt the recovery of Guienne; and Ferdinand obliged himſelf to provide five hundred men at arms, one thouſand five hundred light horſe, and four thouſand foot for the ſame purpoſe. Accordingly, in the ſpring of the following year, the Engliſh forces were tranſported under the command of the marquis of Dorſet, in order to join thoſe of Spain. But when they came

* Year of Chriſt, 1511.

over

over, they found Ferdinand contrived by every artifice to put off the attack of Guienne, till he had firſt made himſelf maſter of Navarre, which he ſoon effected, whilſt the Engliſh troops ſerved to favour his deſign, tho' being exaſperated at his unfair dealing, they did not ſtir from their camp. And afterwards he offered to join the Engliſh, and march into Guienne, when he knew, that the French had ſo poſted themſelves as to render the attempt impracticable.

Tho' Henry ſaw plainly enough how he had been impoſed upon, yet he ſuffered himſelf to be drawn into a ſecond league againſt France, by the pope, the emperor Maximilian and king Ferdinand, who all had their ſeparate views, and made uſe of Henry as their inſtrument, to bring them about. Pope Leo X. who ſucceeded Julius II. purſued the ſame ſcheme with his predeceſſor. By the treaty between them, the emperor in particular was to receive from the king of England an hundred thouſand crowns of gold to defray the charges of the war, which he never intended to engage in.

The war between England and France began at ſea. The Engliſh fleet under Sir Edward Howard attacked ſix galleys, that were going to join the French fleet at Breſt. But Sir Edward being ſlain, and the French fleet by a ſtrong reinforcement being become ſuperior to the Engliſh, the latter returned home; and

and the French, emboldened by their retreat, made a deſcent on Suſſex, and returned not without ſome booty. But Henry's affairs went much better by land. Having ſent the beſt part of his troops over to Calais before him, he arrived there himſelf on the 30th of June, 1513. On the ſecond of Auguſt he came to Terouenne, which his army had before laid ſiege to. Here the emperor came to the camp, and ſerved under him, receiving an hundred crowns a day for his pay, deſigning by this ſhew of honour, he did king Henry, to make ſome amends for his breach of faith. The duke of Longueville approaching with the French army to relieve Terouenne, Henry went out to meet him, and had no ſooner begun to engage on Auguſt 18; but the French falling into confuſion, fled with the utmoſt precipitation. Only the principal officers, diſdaining to follow ſo ſhameful an example, were taken priſoners, and among the reſt Longueville himſelf *.

The conſequence of this defeat was the ſurrender of Terouenne four days after, and king Henry, with the emperor, entered the town on the 24th. The emperor left the army ſoon after, and on September 15, Hen-

* This rout was merrily called by ſome, *The Battle of the Spurs*, becauſe the French uſed their ſpurs more than their ſwords.

ry

ry laid ſiege to Tournay, which ſurrendered in about a week. Terouenne was demoliſhed, but it was reſolved to keep Tournay; which was thought to be owing to Wolſey's advice, who had his eye upon that rich biſhoprick, and actually procured it for himſelf, under colour that its biſhop refuſed to ſwear fealty to king Henry. Wolſey attended the king in this expedition.

The king returned to England the latter end of October. In the mean time his army under the earl of Surry had been no leſs ſucceſsful againſt the Scots, than that commanded by himſelf in perſon, was againſt the French. It was uſual with the Scots, whenever the Engliſh invaded France, to make a diverſion in England, in favour of their old and conſtant allies the French. Accordingly, whilſt Henry VIII. was in France, James IV. of Scotland broke through all his alliances with him, and invaded Northumberland with an army of ſixty thouſand men, taking Norham-caſtle, and ſeveral other places. Henry ſuſpecting ſome ſuch thing would happen in his abſence, had made preparations againſt it, before his departure. Accordingly the earl of Surrey, with twenty-ſix thouſand men, engaged the Scots army at Floddon, on the ninth of September, and after a moſt obſtinate and bloody battle, in which ſeveral thouſands were killed on both ſides, obtained a complete victory. The Scotch king was

never

never ſeen again after the battle, ſo that doubtleſs he fell in it. Among the ſlain were alſo one Scotch archbiſhop, two biſhops, four abbots, twelve earls, and ſeventeen barons; whereas the Engliſh loſt not one perſon of note.

The war with France laſted but one ſingle campaign. Lewis XII. treated privately with Henry about a peace, by means of the duke of Longueville, who was taken priſoner in the Battle of Spurs; and in order to facilitate the buſineſs, demanded in marriage the princeſs Mary, the king's ſiſter, who had been contracted to Charles of Auſtria. Henry was not averſe to a peace upon reaſonable terms; and ſeeing plainly, that the pope, the emperor, and king of Spain, had only made a tool of him, and drawn him into the war purely to ſerve their own ends, under the ſpecious pretence of the glory of God, and the good of the church, and then left the whole burden of it upon him, contrary to their expreſs engagements to join with him in it, was diſpoſed to drop them in his turn, and make a ſeparate peace with Lewis, by three ſeveral treaties, ſigned the ſeventh of Auguſt, 1514.

Nevertheleſs Henry was ſoon involved in new troubles, by means of his favourite Wolſey, by whom he was wholly governed. Francis, who was very deſirous of having Tournay reſtored to him, in order to gain Wol-

Wolſey to his intereſt, promiſed to procure him a cardinal's hat, and actually obtained it of Leo X.

After the death of Maximilian, the flames of war were again kindled in Europe, occaſioned by the conteſt between the emperor Charles V. and Francis king of France, who had been Charles's competitor for the imperial diadem. Wolſey, who was now adminiſtrator of the ſee of Bath and Wells, and the pope's legate à Latere, was courted both by Charles and Francis, becauſe they knew that he that ſhould gain him, would of courſe gain his maſter. The emperor prevailed, and Henry joined with him againſt Francis. The gold and ſilver of Mexico and New Spain, which were diſcovered and conquered about this time, were of wonderful advantage to Charles, as they furniſhed him with an inexhauſtible fund of wealth for carrying on the war.

A war between the emperor and France broke out in 1521. Moſt of the powers of Europe were concerned in it, and it was carried on with great fury on both ſides, in other countries, as well as Italy.

Francis I. was taken priſoner at the battle of Pavia, and carried into Spain, in 1525, from whence he was releaſed the beginning of the following year by the treaty of Madrid.

This

This year the memorable battle of Mohatz was fought * between Lewis II. king of Hungary, and Solyman emperor of the Turks, whoſe army amounted to two hundred thouſand men, but that of the king's to only forty thouſand. The conſequence was, as might reaſonably be expected, that the king of Hungary was defeated, whereby the greateſt part of Hungary was loſt. The king, as he was paſſing a river, in his retreat, was thrown from his horſe, and drowned.

And now the duke of Bourbon, the imperial general, led his army towards Tuſcany, and the territories of the pope, that he might provide for his troops at the expence of the Florentines, and his holineſs. The pope being greatly diſtreſſed, prevailed on the viceroy of Naples, to conſent to a truce for eight months, on condition of his paying to the duke of Bourbon ſixty thouſand crowns for the ſupport of his army. But the duke refuſing this, continued to march with an army of twenty-five thouſand men towards Rome. The pope's troops, and thoſe of Venice, united with him, but were not able to oppoſe his progreſs, being inferior to his in number by one half.

The duke therefore arrived before the city of Rome †, without oppoſition; he had indeed no battering cannon, but diſcovering a

---

* Auguſt 18. † May 5, 1527.

breach

breach in the wall, that had not been thoroughly repaired, he begun to ſtorm the city at that place, ſeven days after his arrival, but in the firſt attack was killed by a muſket ſhot. However, the prince of Orange, who immediately took the command upon him, reduced the city in two hours after. The pope retired with thirteen cardinals into the caſtle of St. Angelo. After which the citybeing given up to the ſoldiers, they plundered it for ſeven days, and beſides committing many barbarities, killed above five thouſand men; for as the duke of Bourbon was dead, they paid little regard to their officers. As the pope had neither proviſions, nor ammunition in the caſtle, he was ſoon obliged to capitulate ‡, and agreed to pay the imperaliſts four hundred thouſand ducats, one hundred thouſand down, fifty thouſand in two days, and two hundred and fifty thouſand in two months; and to ſurrender the caſtles of St. Angelo, Civitta, Vecchia, and ſome other fortreſſes. The pope was obliged to ſubmit himſelf and the thirteen cardinals to remain priſoners, till the fulfilment of the above conditions. Soon after, the plague deſtroyed near two thirds of the emperor's troops, thoſe who ſurvived were quartered in Rome, Milan, and other large towns.

‡ June 1.

Much

Much about this time, the king of England and France, fearing the emperor might poſſeſs himſelf of Italy, and thereby give law to Europe, entered into an offenſive and defenſive league †, to prevent that conſequence. The news of the taking of Rome arriving ſoon after, it was further agreed, that the king of France ſhould immediately raiſe an army for the reduction of Italy, and that the king of England ſhould contribute thirty-two thouſand two hundred and twenty-two crowns per month, towards his expences, to be deducted out of the money due from Francis to him. The French accordingly ſent an army under the command of general Lantrecht, into Italy; upon this the emperor endeavoured to ſow diviſions between the courts of England and France. In the mean time, Lantrecht having paſſed the Alps, concluded a new alliance with the Venetians, and by the junction of their troops, had now a conſiderable army. He retook Vigevano, Alexandria, Pavia, and other places in the Milaneſe, while Andrew Doria, who commanded

† One article of which was that Henry ſhould renounce his right to the kingdom of France, in conſideration whereof, France was to pay an annual tribute of fifty thouſand crowns, and the value of fifteen thouſand crowns yearly in bay ſalt to the crown of England.

the

the French gallies, reduced the city of Genoa under the dominion of Francis. The emperor finding he could not divide the Engliſh and French, and that the confederate army in Italy was ſuperior to his own, and marching towards Naples, ordered the viceroy of that kingdom to enter into a treaty with the pope, which was accordingly concluded. Among other things, the pope agreed to pay certain ſums of money, which finding himſelf unable to pay, after he had ſigned the treaty, he found means to eſcape from the caſtle of St. Angelo, and fled to Orvieto, a ſtrong town of his own, and from thence to Lantrecht, the French general.

The next year, the kings of England and France declared war againſt the emperor, and Lantrecht, the French general, invaded Naples with the confederate army, which was paid great part of it by Henry. It was compoſed moſtly of French and Swiſs, there not being in it above two hundred Engliſh, commanded by ſir Robert Jerningham. As the confederate army approached Naples, the impeiraliſts quitted Rome to cover that country; but being much inferior in number to the enemy, acted only upon the defenſive, and declined a battle when offered one, and threw moſt of the troops into Naples. In the beginning of May *, the French, with

* Year of Chriſt, 1528.

thirty

thirty thouſand men, beſieged Naples; whilſt the French and Genoeſe fleet blocked up the town by ſea, but the two admirals (Andrew and Philip Doria, brothers, one commanding the French, and the other the Genoeſe gallies,) quarrelling with the French general, went over to the emperor. The Venetians alſo withdrawing from before the town, the imperialiſts took the opportunity to ſupply the beſieged with all kinds of neceſſaries. In the mean time, the confederates was ſo ſeverely afflicted with the plague, that two thirds of the men periſhed by it; and among others, the French and Engliſh generals. In this ſituation, the marquis of Saluzzo, who had the command of the few remaining troops attempted to retreat to Milan; but was overtaken and beſieged in the town of Averſa, when being unable to defend the place, he ſurrendered himſelf and his troops priſoners to the imperialiſts. About the ſame time, Andrew Doria ſurpiſed Genoa, with the fleet under his command, drove out the French, and thereby reſtored his native country to their ancient liberties †.

I ſhall now proceed to relate ſuch wars as our own country was engaged in. King

† The Genoeſe in remembrance of this great benefit, preſerve to this day a particular eſteem for the family of the Doria's above all others.

Henry

Henry VII. having brought about the reformation of England, wanted his nephew, the king of Scotland, to adopt his measures. He therefore desired an interview with him at York, and for that purpose went thither †, but the clergy of Scotland had such an influence over king James, that they dissuaded him from meeting king Henry; which so highly affronted him, that the next year, he resolved on a war with Scotland.

He first sent an embassy to France to renew his alliance with king Francis, to prevent the Scots from receiving any assistance from thence. But the French king did not seem at all disposed to a compliance, as there had lately been some skirmishes, near Calais, between the troops of the two nations, and several ships taken by the subjects of both kings. However, France being soon after engaged in a war with the emperor, Henry prosecuted his design against Scotland. He begun by setting up his claim to the sovereignty of Scotland. King James apprised of the preparations making against him, sent an embassy to Henry; but he not being satisfied with them, sent the duke of Norfolk into Scotland with an army of twenty thousand men, the latter end of October *. Which being arrived in

† Year of Christ, 1542.

Scotland, ſet fire to ſome of the open towns and villages, and then retired back to the barrier town of Berwick. Upon this the Scotiſh king ordered lord Maxwell to make repriſals on the ſide of Carliſle. But ſoon after, removing the command of his army to one of his favourites, Oliver Sinclair, his nobility and generals were diſguſted, and began to mutiny, and five hundred Engliſh horſe appearing about the ſame time in ſight, which they apprehended was the duke of Norfolk and the whole Engliſh army coming to attack them, they immediately run away. This encouraged the Engliſh horſe to purſue them, who killed a great many of them in their retreat, took ſeven noblemen, two hundred gentlemen, and eight hundred ſoldiers, priſoners; beſides all their artillery and baggage.

King James was ſo effected with this loſs and diſgrace, that his death which happened ſoon after §, is ſaid to have been occaſioned by it. He left but one child, a daughter named Mary ‖, about a week old. Henry ſoon after, propoſed a match between his ſon Edward and this infant queen; but it did not take effect, through the management of the dow-

§ Dec. 14. 1542.

‖ She was afterwards mother to king James I. of England, and beheaded by queen Elizabeth.

ager

ager queen, and cardinal Beaton. King Henry therefore next year, made a formal declaration of war againſt Scotland, and entered into an alliance with the emperor againſt France. France, to help herſelf againſt the emperor, entered into an alliance with the Turks. The next year, the Engliſh invaded Scotland both by ſea and land. The land army took Leith and Edinburgh, and ravaged the whole country, and then withdrew to Berwick. And now the earl of Lenox being diſguſted at the French and Scottiſh courts, together with the earl of Glencairne, made a treaty with Henry. In conſequence of this treaty, Lenox, with a ſquadron of Engliſh ſhips, and five or ſix hundred men ſailed to the iſland of Bute, Arran, and Kentire, and having plundered them, returned to England.

In the mean time, the Engliſh army again ravaged the borders of Scotland. This made the Scots more averſe to the propoſed marriage. They however, being defeated in ſeveral ſucceeding engagements, Henry thought he might without fear of them ſend over a body of troops to Calais. He accordingly did ſo, under the command of the duke of Norfolk; who, being arrived there, joined a detachment of the imperialiſts, commanded by the count de Bure, and laid ſiege to Montreuil. This expedition was followed by the king himſelf, in July, with a deſign to join

the emperor's forces, and at the head of an hundred thouſand men, to march directly to Paris. But the emperor making ſome objections to this, Henry perceived it was not his intention to fulfil his treaty with him. He therefore joined the duke of Norfolk, who had inveſted Bologne, the nineteenth of July. The king arrived there the twenty-ſixth of the ſame month, and the place ſurrendered on the fourteenth of September, when leaving a ſtrong gariſon in it, under the command of admiral Dudley, he returned to England. The dauphin coming there, with forty thouſand men, before the Engliſh had had time to repair the breaches, ſurpriſed the lower town; but the Engliſh garriſon in the upper town, ſoon drove him out again. In the interim, the emperor negotiated a truce with the French king, without including Henry in it; which was ratified after the taking of Bologne.

The French having now no enemy to cope with but England, meditated the reduction of all thoſe places in France, ſubject to the Engliſh crown. They firſt attempted to build a fort at the mouth of the harbour of Bologne, but the Engliſh governor forced them to give over the work before it was finiſhed. The French next fitted out a fleet, which with ſhips hired from the Genoeſe, and other powers, amounted to two or three hundred ſail. They ſailed to the Kentiſh coaſt, in

in queſt of the Engliſh fleet, which conſiſting only of ſixty ſail, made but a ſmall reſiſtance, and then retreated to Sandwich, whither the French did not think proper to purſue them. The French then ſteered for the Iſle of Wight, where they made a deſcent as they did afterwards on the coaſt of Suſſex, where they burnt ſome villages. But being encountered by the Engliſh forces, they were forced to betake themſelves to their ſhipping. And the Engliſh fleet being now augmented to upwards of an hundred ſail, put out to ſea, attacked the French, and after an engagement of two or three hours, obliged them to retreat to their own coaſts, whither they purſued them, and making a deſcent in Normandy, ravaged the whole country. As the Engliſh had now recovered the empire of the ſea, the French again attempted to erect a fort at the mouth of the harbour of Bologne, to cut the town off from receiving any relief by ſea.

The workmen employed on this occaſion, were protected by an army of two hundred thouſand men, deſigned afterwards to lay ſiege to the town. But before their firſt deſign could be carried into execution, the French commander, marſhal de Biez, being informed that king Henry had put to ſea with a large army, and was joined by ten or twelve thouſand Germans, deſigning to give him battle, the marſhal deſiſted from building the fort, and marched off with his army. But

the French need not to have been ſo frightened, for in fact the king's intention was only to tranſport ten or fifteen thouſand men to Calais and Bologne, to reinforce the garriſons there. Francis being at this time likely to be involved in a war with the emperor, would willingly have concluded a peace with Henry, but being unable to bring it about, ſent five thouſand men over to Scotland, under the command of ſiegneur Lorges, to aſſiſt the Scots to invade England. Being joined by ten thouſand Scots, they marched towards the borders of England; but hearing of the approach of the earl of Hertford, they retired and diſperſed, remembering what they had before ſuffered by provoking Henry.

The French being thus diſappointed, and unable to recover Bologne, ſtrengthened the neighbouring garriſons, ſupplying them with proviſions and warlike ſtores, but one of their convoys advancing pretty near Bologne, the Engliſh governor ſallied out and attacked them, but being repulſed, was obliged to retire into the town in great confuſion. Henry highly diſpleaſed at the governors ill conduct, ſent over lord Grey to take the command from him. The French afterwards formed a deſign to cut of the communication between Calais and Bologne, but Henry being informed of this, ordered the earl of Hertford to poſt himſelf, with ten thouſand men, between the two towns. The earl ordered ſeveral redoubts and lines to be caſt up; which were

were finiſhed a day or two before the arrival of the French, and thereby prevented the execution of their deſign. Soon after, a peace * was concluded between England and France, that they might be able to fruſtrate the emperor's view towards an univerſal monarchy. King Henry died § ſoon after, and was ſucceeded by his only ſurviving ſon, Edward VI. As the young king was but little more than nine years old at his father's deceaſe, Henry had appointed by will ſixteen regents; but it was not long, before the duke of Somerſet, the king's uncle, got himſelf eſtabliſhed protector by patent under the great ſeal, and in fact the whole power in his own hands.

---

* By this treaty, concluded June 7. 1546, it was agreed that France ſhould pay to England, the annual tribute of an hundred thouſand pounds due to England by the treaty of 1525, together with the tribute of ſalt, at ten thouſand pounds per annum, that France ſhould pay to England at Michaelmas 1554, two millions of crowns, part whereof was the arrears of tribute, and the reſt for the charges the Engliſh had been at in taking Bologne.

§ Henry died in the night between the twenty eighth and the twenty-ninth of January, 1546 7, in the fifty-ſixth year of his age, and thirty-eighth of his reign.

As the Scots were ſtill averſe to the treaty of marriage, propoſed by the late king, between Edward and their young queen; the protector, and his lieutenant-general, the earl of Warwick, invaded Scotland with three thouſand horſe, and fifteen hundred foot. Being come within ſight of the Scottiſh army, he ſent to propoſe to the earl of Arran, the regent, that if the Scots would give ſecurity that the young queen ſhould be bred up in Scotland, and not contracted to a foreigner, he would retire, and conclude a laſting peace with them. But as the Scottiſh army was double in number to that of the Engliſh; the French officers perſuaded the Scots that the protector was afraid of them, and therefore adviſed them to reject his offers. They were further confirmed in this opinion, by the protector ſoon after making a motion towards the ſea ſide, from which they imagined that he intended to embark his troops on board his fleet by night. This tempted the Scots to attack the Engliſh with full aſſurance of ſucceſs; but they ſoon found that the protector had ſo entrenched himſelf, and pointed his cannon, that they could not get up to his camp. And the Engliſh was ſo poſted, as to fire upon the enemies flanks. The Scots were accordingly repulſed in their firſt attack, and thrown into ſuch great diſorder, that they were not able to rally again. The Engliſh therefore gained a complete and eaſy victory.

The

The loſs on the part of the Scots was very great; fourteen thouſand killed in battle, five hundred gentlemen and perſons of diſtinction, and a thouſand common men taken priſoners, and thirty pieces of cannon, and all their baggage. As to the Engliſh, they according to the Scots themſelves, did not loſe above two or three hundred men; the Engliſh writers ſay, not above one hundred *.

The victorious Engliſh afterwards marched to Edinburgh, which they plundered, and ſeveral other places. The Engliſh fleet was not leſs ſucceſsful; for they not only ravaged the coaſt of Scotland, but alſo took a great many ſhips. In the mean time, the queen dowager and the young queen, fled to Sterling. But a conſpiracy being formed in England againſt the protector, by his brother, admiral Seymour, he was diverted from his purſuit of the royal family, whom he probably might have taken. But returning to England, he left the command of the army to the earl of Warwick, who ſoon after returned to Berwick; without attempting any thing further.

---

† This battle was fought on the tenth of September. 1547, in Pinkney field near Muſſleborough, from which place the battle is called the battle of Muſſleborough.

The protector finding it difficult to prevent cabals againſt himſelf when abſent, offered the Scots a truce for ten years, but his propoſals being rejected; he appointed Talbot earl of Shrewſbury, his lieutenant-general, who took Haddington, a conſiderable town near Edinbourgh, which laying the country open to him, gave him an opportunity to raiſe contributions in the moſt fruitful part of Scotland *. Six thouſand French having come to the aſſiſtance of the Scots, they laid ſiege to Haddington, but abandoned it upon the approach of the earl of Shrewſbury. The earl then provided the town with proviſions, and neceſſaries to ſuſtain a ſiege, and diſperſing his troops, returned to court. As ſoon as he was gone, Deſſy, the French general invaded England, and made ſo haſty a march to Newcaſtle, that he got a very great and valuable plunder there; before the Engliſh could collect their forces to oppoſe him. But the French treated the Scots in a very bad manner, more like conquerors than friends †, inſomuch that the Scots now repented their having

* Year of Chriſt, 1548.

† It ſeems the citizens of Edinburgh refuſing to quarter the French troops, Deſſy, the French general, ordered his men to break into their houſes, murdered the provoſt and his ſon, and killed

having ſent the young queen to the French court.

The next year §, the rapine of the nobility and gentry in England, occaſioned two great inſurrections in England. The people half ſtarved and impoveriſhed, aroſe in Devonſhire and Cornwall, to the number of ten thouſand, headed by a Corniſh gentleman, named Arundel. They beſieged Exeter, ſet fire to one of the gates, and ſtormed the place with great fury. But being repulſed by the inhabitants, turned the ſiege into a blockade. Yet the beſieged held out with amazing reſolution, and ſubmitted to feeding upon dead horſes, and other coarſe diet, rather than ſurrender. And at laſt were relieved by the lords Ruſſel and and Gray, who with an army of Engliſh and Germans ‡, attacked and defeated the rebels.

---

killed all the men, women, and children, he found in the ſtreets. And it was with great difficulty the Scots prevailed upon the French king to recal him.

§ Year of Chriſt, 1549.

‡ It ſeems the protector had introduced a body of Germans into the kingdom, under a pretence of the Scotiſh war, but in reality to ſupport his own power, for he recalled them out of Scotland and quartered them about the court.

The rebels in Norfolk were ſtill more numerous, being twenty thouſand ſtrong. Their commander was one Ket a tanner †. The marquis of Northampton was ſent down with a thouſand men to watch his motions, and drive him out of Norwich; but was ſo unlucky as to be defeated by the rebels; which at once raiſed their ſpirits and reputation. It was now found neceſſary to ſend a more formidable force againſt them. The earl of Warwick accordingly marched againſt them, with an army, deſigned at firſt againſt Scotland. However, he thought it moſt prudent not to attack them immediately, but waited till the want of proviſions obliged them to ſeparate into ſmall bodies, to ſupply themſelves with the neceſſaries of life. He then attacked one party of them after another, killed great numbers of them, and in the end, entirly defeated them; took a great many priſoners,

† He even preſumed to act like a ſovereign prince; erected a mock court of juſtice on Monſheld-heath, which overlooks the city of Norwich. He ſat under an oak tree, attended by ſuch perſons of diſtinction as he had forced to join him, and pretended to reform what was amiſs in religion and the ſtate; this tree was called, " the Tree of Reformation."

parti-

particularly Ket their general, who was hanged at Norwich §.

The French took this opportunity to poſſeſs themſelves of the forts and places in the Bolonois; without declaring war. In September, the French king in perſon laid ſiege to Bologne. But the plague ſoon made him leave the ſiege to admiral Coligny; who not thinking himſelf able to take the town, turned the ſiege into a blockade. At the ſame time the Scots, aſſiſted by the French, took Broughty caſtle. As this war was exceedingly inconvenient to the protector, he propoſed in council the giving of it up, but his propoſal was then rejected with indignation. However, it was afterwards actually delivered up to the French †, for four hundred thouſand crowns of gold. When a peace was concluded with France and with Scotland. As this reign affords nothing further ſuitable to the deſign of this work, I ſhall paſs on to that of queen Mary ‡.

---

§ Theſe inſurrections in divers parts of the kingdom, gave occaſion to the firſt appoiniment of lord lieutenants of counties.

* Year of Chriſt, 1550.

‡ King Edward VI. died the eighth of July, 1553. in the ſixteenth year of his age, and the ſeventh of his reign. He was ſucceeded by his half-ſiſter, the princeſs Mary.

In

In the ſecoud year of this queen's reign, a rebellion broke out in Kent. Sir Thomas Wyat at the head of it. The rebels marched to Maidſtone, and from thence to Rocheſter bridge, where they purpoſed to make a ſtand, till reinforced by ſome others. The duke with two hundred horſe, and ſix hundred of the train bands from London, being ſent againſt them, and the ſheriff of Kent at the ſame time falling upon one Knevet, and his party, who were going to join Wyat, and defeating them, Wyat began to think his project would fail. But ſome of his men pretending to go over to the duke, perſuaded the citizens to join their cauſe, and now the duke of Norfolk being thus deſerted, was obliged to retreat with his horſe. On the other hand, Wyat's party quickly increaſed to ſix or ſeven thouſand men; this encouraged him to march immediately to London. As ſoon as the queen heard he was got to Deptford, ſhe ſent to know his demands, but when ſhe underſtood that he had the aſſurance to require that ſhe ſhould put herſelf and the tower into his hands; ſhe immediately addreſſed herſelf to the citizens of London, and having engaged them to her intereſt, fortified the bridge, placed ſuch troops there and at the tower, as ſhe knew ſhe could truſt. Wyat finding he could not enter by the bridge, which was barricaded up, he would have paſſed over the Thames in boats, but as there were none on the

the Surry ſide, he marched to Kingſton, repaired the bridge, which had been purpoſely broken down, and proceeded towards Weſtminſter †, without any oppoſition, till the laſt days march, when ſuffering his men to divide into two bodies, on their approach to the city of Weſtminſter, they were met by the queen's troops, who cut them off one after another. But Wyat, with five hundred men, advanced by Charing Croſs to Ludgate, when finding the gate ſhut, he, in a fit of deſpair, voluntarily ſurrendered himſelf to one of the heralds, and was carried priſoner to the queen's palace at Weſtminſter. A pair of gallows was erected in every great ſtreet and public place about London, on which were hanged fifty eight of Wyat's accomplices, ſix hundred more, with halters about their necks, were ſent to Weſtminſter to beg for mercy, and were accordingly pardoned by the queen. The duke of Suffolk, one of the conſpirators was tried, condemned, and executed; Wyat was alſo condemned, and, though reſpited for ſome time, on a pretence of accuſing the princeſs Elizabeth as a party in the plot, yet was executed afterwards.

Sometime afterwards * the French meditating the recovery of Calais, in order to diſ-

† He arrived there February 5. 1554.

* Year of Chriſt, 1557.

treſs

treſs the Engliſh, as uſual, ſpirited up the Scots to attack the borders; but that nation being generally averſe to the war, they ſoon retired. The French king about the ſame time ſuffered one Stafford, an Engliſhman of the late duke of Buckingham's family, to raiſe troops in France, who being furniſhed with ſhipping, landed in Scotland, and from thence marched to Scarborough-Caſtle, which he took, and publiſhed a declaration, ſetting forth, that the queen had forfeited her crown by putting her kingdom under the government of the Spaniards; and took upon himſelf the title of Protector of the Realm; but few people coming in to him, Scarborough was retaken, and Stafford, with ſome of his accomplices, made priſoners.

The duke of Savoy, king Philip's general, laying ſiege to St. Quintin, about this time, which had but a very ſlender gariſon, and the conſtable of France endeavouring to throw relief into the place, this occaſioned a battle between the French and Spaniards, in which the French were defeated with the loſs of five and twenty hundred men; and the conſtable himſelf, with great numbers of the French nobility and gentry were made priſoners: and a week afterwards the town of St. Quintin ſurrendered.

Ad-

Advice arriving the third of January *, that on the first of that month the French, commanded by the duke of Guise, appeared before Calais, and were battering it furiously, five hundred men were immediately sent from London down the Thames, and several detachments from other ports, with orders to throw themselves into Calais at all hazards; but they were unfortunately detained on this side the water by contrary winds. The French, in the mean time, making a false attack upon the town, and the governor, who had not a garison sufficient to defend all the works, drawing his men out of the castle to oppose them, the enemy on a sudden stormed the castle, and carried it, there being indeed scarce any hands left to defend it, after which the town was soon obliged to surrender; the governor, the lord Wentworth, and fifty officers, were made prisoners of war, and the rest of the garison suffered to march away.

Thus was Calais lost in a week's time, after it had been in possession of the English two hundred and ten years. And all the English inhabitants were obliged to remove out of the place. The duke of Guise, within a week after, made himself master of Guisnes and Hammes, in the neighbourhood of

---

* Year of Christ, 1558.

Ca-

Calais, whereby the Engliſh were entirely diſpoſſeſſed of every thing they held upon the continent. Nothing was ever more unlikely than ſuch an enterpriſe of the French at this time. They had been beaten a little before at St. Quintin; they were not able to keep the field againſt the Spaniards, the allies of England, and were in pain even for their capital city of Paris, but a very little before: the duke of Guiſe, in this diſtreſs, being called out of Italy to defend his country, and finding the French in the utmoſt conſternation, propoſed, while the Spaniards were in their winter quarters, to raiſe the ſpirits of his countrymen, and give new life to their affairs, by making a ſudden attempt upon Calais, which he underſtood had very few ſoldiers in it, and might be confident never dreamed of ſuch a viſit at this time, conſidering the circumſtances the French were in: and he was ſo fortunate as to ſucceed in the enterpriſe; but had not the winds detained the Engliſh forces on the other ſide the water, he might probably have been obliged to break up the ſiege with diſgrace; he was in a great meaſure obliged to fortune for his ſucceſs.

King Philip offered the court of England his aſſiſtance to retake Calais; but as the Exchequer was very low, and the French had put a very numerous gariſon into the place, and the ſeaſon was by no means proper

per to undertake a ſiege, they did not think fit to accept his offer, poſſibly they apprehended, that as Philip's forces were more numerous than the Engliſh, and would have the greateſt ſhare in the taking the town, he would have kept poſſeſſion of it; and therefore choſe to avoid putting the nation to the expence of taking a place they could not promiſe themſelves they ſhould keep.

The marſhal de Thermes, governor of Calais, making an incurſion into the Spaniſh frontiers, in the month of July, was intercepted in his return near Graveling, by count Egmont, king Philip's general, who defeated him, killed five thouſand of the French, and took the marſhal himſelf priſoner, with moſt of his officers, and ſeveral other perſons of diſtinction. A ſquadron of Engliſh men of war contributed much towards this victory, for the battle being fought near the ſea-ſide, the French were extremely diſordered by the great guns from the ſhipping, which fired on their flank during the engagement.

This battle was fought on the thirteenth of July, ſoon after which the Engliſh equipped a fleet of an hundred and forty ſail, under the command of the lord Clinton, the admiral, and putting ſeven thouſand land forces on board, made an attempt upon the town of Breſt, in Bretagne; but not ſucceeding

ceeding there, they burnt Conquet, and ſome other ſmall places on the coaſt, and returned to England.

The French king finding he was like to gain little by this war againſt the Spaniards and the Engliſh, made ſome propoſals of peace. Whereupon a treaty was ſet on foot between the Spaniards and the Engliſh on one ſide, and the French on the other, in the month of October, at Cambray, wherein the plenipotentiaries of England and Spain inſiſted on the reſtoration of Calais. But queen Mary dying during the treaty, king Philip became indifferent whether the town was in the hands of France or England, and indeed made a ſeparate peace in the ſucceeding reign, without including the Engliſh. The queen died on the ſeventeenth of November *, in the forty-third year of her age, and the ſixth of her reign.

Mary being dead, her ſiſter Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Bolleyn, aſcended the throne November 17, 1558. Queen Elizabeth began her reign at twenty-five years of age. The queen was crowned on the fifteenth of June 1559, by Oglethorpe, biſhop of Carliſle. The oppreſſion of the Spaniards in the Low Countries, had for ſome time occaſioned great confuſions there. Philip was not only bent upon extirpating the proteſtants in thoſe parts, but upon ſuppreſſing all the ancient rights and privileges of

* Year of Chriſt, 1558.

thoſe

thoſe provinces, and governing them by his own abſolute will and pleaſure. The duke of Alva, with his army of Spaniards, committed exceſſive cruelties, and had introduced the inquiſition, ſo odious to all the inhabitants, papiſts as well as proteſtants. This forced them at laſt to enter into a confederacy, and take arms for the defence of their liberties; and queen Elizabeth thought it good policy to aſſiſt them both with men and money. She began therefore to aid the oppreſſed States in 1577, when ſhe lent them an hundred thouſand pounds Sterling to enable them to carry on the war. Next year ſeveral companies of volunteers were formed in England, who went over to ſerve the States with the queen's approbation.

It was not without reaſon, that queen Elizabeth aſſiſted the proteſtants in France, and the Netherlands, as ſhe thereby kept her enemies employed, and hindered them from executing their projects againſt England. The pope had excommunicated her, and abſolved her ſubjects from their allegiance. The king of Spain and duke of Guiſe were in a league with the pope, to invade England, dethrone the queen, and ſet up the queen of Scots in her room. A body of Spaniards and Italians were landed in Ireland, to drive the Engliſh out of that kingdom; but this had no effect through the vigilance of the earl of Ormond.

To

To be before-hand with the king of Spain, queen Elizabeth resolved to carry war into America. Accordingly in 1585, she sent thither a fleet under Sir Francis Drake (who some time before had made a voyage round the world) with a body of land-forces under Christopher Carlisle. They took St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verde Islands, St. Domingo and Carthagena, burnt St. Antonio and St. Helena, in Florida, and returned home with a large booty.

I am now to relate one of the most important, and most memorable events in the annals of our history. The Spanish monarch formed no less a design than that of the entire conquest of England. In order therefore to fit out a fleet * suitable to so great an undertaking, he spent three years in making preparations in the several ports of Spain, Portugal, Italy and Sicily †. The prince of Parma,

---

* This fleet was afterwards called the *Invincible Armada*; but happily it proved so only nominally.

† As soon as these preparations were near finished, the Pope, Sixtus V. sent cardinal Allen, an Englishman, into the Low Countries, to revive the bulls of Pius V. and Gregory XIII against the queen of England, who excommunicated her majesty, declared her dethroned, and her subjects absolved from their allegiance. He also pub-

Parma had orders, at the ſame time, to build tranſports, and flat bottomed boats, to tranſport an army of horſe and foot to England from the Netherlands. But queen Elizabeth who was not ignorant of any of their motions, accordingly was no leſs buſy in preparing for the defence of her kingdom. A great fleet was got ready; Charles Howard, lord Effingham, admiral of England was appointed to the command of it, and admiral Drake to aſſiſt him. This fleet was ſtationed near Plymouth, to be in readineſs to receive the enemy, as he entered the chanel. Another fleet of forty men of war, Engliſh and Dutch, commanded by lord Henry Seymour, waited upon the coaſt of Flanders to prevent the duke of Parma from tranſporting any troops from thence.

Twenty thouſand ſoldiers were ordered to the ſouthern coaſts, to guard againſt a deſcent there; the earl of Leiceſter, with twenty-three thouſand horſe, and a thouſand foot, ordered to Tilbury, near the mouth of

---

publiſhed a Cruſado, inviting all Chriſtian powers to make way againſt Elizabeth as an infidel, and enemy to Chriſtianity, granting indulgencies, to all who ſhould aſſiſt in deſtroying this heretical queen. And accordingly many volunteers of quality engaged in this ſervice, from different parts of Europe.

The

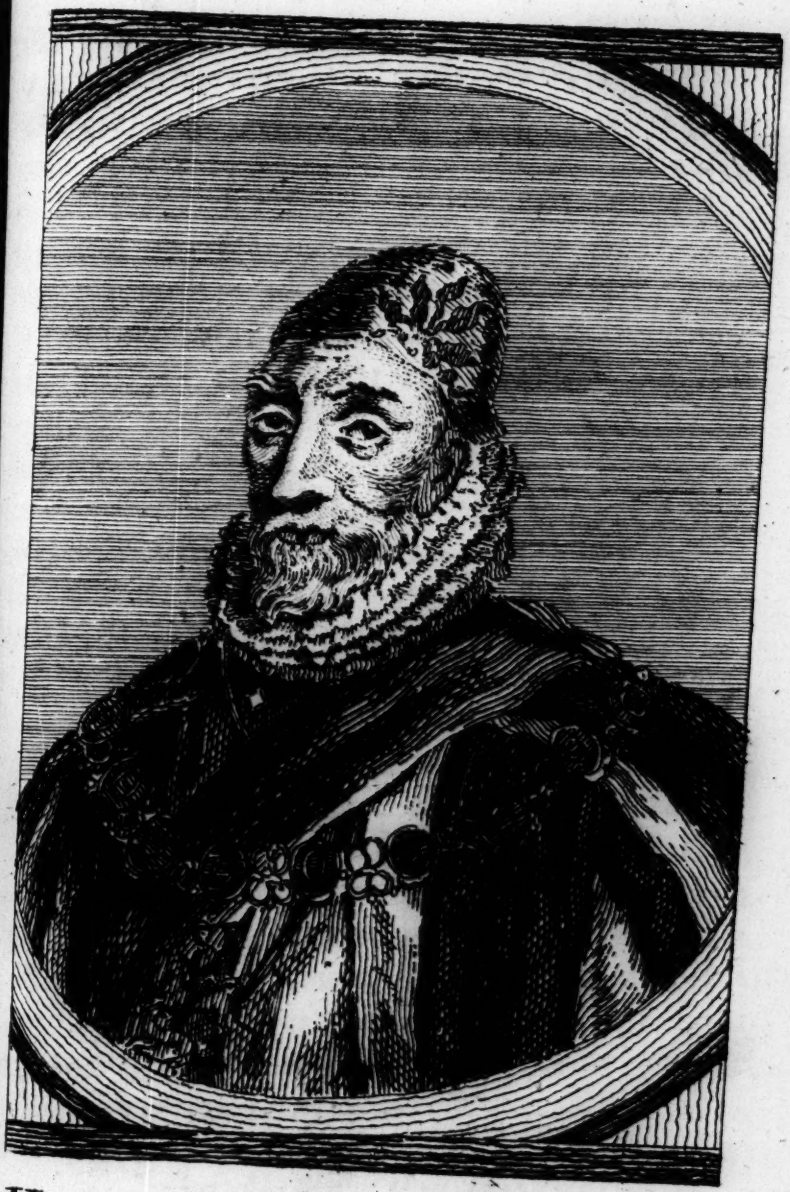
the Thames; as the enemies principal deſcent was expected to be made there, with a view to their getting poſſeſſion of London. Thirty-four-thouſand foot and two thouſand horſe, were appointed to guard the queen's perſon. Theſe were all regular troops, amounting in the whole to eighty thouſand. There was beſides a militia ready to reinforce them, in caſe of neceſſity. Care was alſo taken to fortify, and put ſtrong garriſons in all the ports, and acceſſible places along the coaſts *.

The queen engaged the king of Scotland to join her, by obſerving very juſtly to him, that, in caſe Philip ſhould meet with ſucceſs, he would hardly content himſelf with one part of the iſland. As to the Spaniſh Armada, it was the moſt formidable fleet that had then appeared upon the ocean, yet

---

* The Spaniards intended to have invaded England the year before 1587, but queen Elizabeth having advice of it, ſent admiral Drake with a ſquadron of men of war to viſit the Spaniſh ports. He took and burnt an hundred ſail in the port of Cadiz alone, loaded with ammunition and proviſion, for the intended expedition; they were obliged to poſtpone it to the next year. Thomas Cavendiſh, about the ſame time, made a voyage round the globe, and in his return through the pacific ocean, took a great many Spaniſh Ships, and a conſiderable treaſure.

greatly



HOWARD LORD HIGH ADM.L

greatly inferior to those of our times. It consisted of ninety-two galleons *, four galliasses, thirty frigates, thirty transports for horse, and four gallies; an hundred and sixty sail in all; on board whereof were eight thousand three hundred and fifty mariners, two thousand and eighty galley-slaves, and nineteen thousand, two hundred and ninety land forces: the whole commanded by the duke of Medina Sidonia. This wonderful fleet set sail out of the river Tagus, in Portugal, on the twenty-ninth of May †; but being dispersed by a storm, assembled again at Corunna, or the Groyne, a port of Galicia, in the north-west part of Spain.

The Spanish fleet, being reassembled, and the little damage they had received repaired, set sail again from the Groyne the twelfth of July. O.S. and a day, or two, after an advice boat was dispatched to the duke of Parma to have his troops and transports in readiness to join them. On the nineteenth the English admiral received advice, that the Spanish Armada had entered the channel, and was seen off the Lizard Point; whereupon he caused the fleet to be towed out of Plymouth Sound with great labour, the wind sitting directly on shore; and the next day discovering the

* Such as we now call ships of the line.

† Year of Christ, 1588.

enemy, ſuffered them to paſs by him, that he might gain the advantage of the wind; and following them till the twenty-firſt, began the fight; whereupon the Spaniards, throwing their fleet into a round figure, took all the ſmaller veſſels in the middle of them, being ſenſible that the Engliſh men of war, which were but of the ſize of modern frigates, could make little or no impreſſion on their galleons.

However, the Engliſh, firing chiefly at at the enemy's rigging, diſabled ſome of their largeſt galleons, which were cut off from the reſt, and fell into their hands; for though the Engliſh had the diſadvantage in point of bulk and ſtrength, that was in ſome meaſure made up by the nimbleneſs of their frigates, which could attack and retire as they ſaw fit, without any danger of being taken by the enemy. And thus the two fleets continued a kind of running fight, from the twentieth to the twenty-ſeventh, when the Spaniards caſt anchor in Calais road, intending here to wait for the duke of Parma, and his tranſports with land forces from Flanders, which either were not ready, or durſt not put to ſea for fear of the Engliſh.

In the mean time ſeveral noblemen and perſons of quality had hired ſhips and fitted them out at their own charge; ſo that the Engliſh fleet now conſiſted of an hundred and forty ſail, beſides the ſquadron of Engliſh and

and Dutch on the coaſt of Flanders, that blocked up the harbours of Newport and Dunkirk: but ſtill the Spaniſh galleons were ſo much ſuperior to the Engliſh ſhips in bulk, that there was very little probability of diſabling many of them by pure force; whereupon the Engliſh admiral had recourſe to a ſtratagem till then very little uſed, viz. the turning ſome of his worſt veſſels into fireſhips, and ſending them into the Spaniſh fleet in the night-time, which had the deſired effect; for the duke of Medina was ſo ſurpriſed on finding his fleet in the midſt of the flames, that he ordered all his ſhips immediately to cut their cables and put to ſea.

The next day, while the Spaniards were diſperſed, and endeavouring to return to the rendezvous between Calais and Gravelin, the Engliſh admiral fell upon them, and made ſeveral prizes; and a ſtrong north-weſt wind ariſing, drove moſt of the Spaniſh fleet upon the coaſt of Zealand, where they were upon the point of being caſt away on the flats and ſands; but the wind ſhifting on a ſudden to the ſouthward, enabled them to get clear of thoſe ſhoals; whereupon a council of war was held on board their admiral, where it was reſolved to return to Spain by the north of Scotland and Ireland, for they wanted ammunition and neceſſaries. Some of their ſhips had fallen into the hands of the Engliſh,

others were disabled, and very little hopes appeared of the duke of Parma's joining them. They directed their course therefore northwords, being pursued by the English admiral beyond Edinburgh Frith, after he had detached a strong squadron to reinforce that on the coast of Flanders, and prevent the duke of Parma's putting to sea.

While the two fleets were engaged, queen Elizabeth spent her time in reviewing and encouraging her troops on shore, and making provision for every exigency; till at length she received advice that the Spaniards had entirely abandoned their design, and were gone home in a miserable shattered condition, having lost a great many ships and men on the coast of Scotland and Ireland.

The losses the Spaniards sustained in this enterprise, were fifteen great ships, and four thousand seven hundred and ninety-one men lost in several engagements with the English, in the months of July and August, in the channel; seventeen ships, and five thousand men sunk, drowned, killed, or taken upon the coast of Ireland, in the month of September; besides which, another great ship, and seven hundred men were cast away upon the coast of Scotland, the men being sent home with the consent of queen Elizabeth, at the instance of the duke of Parma *.

* Strype's Annals, Appendix, No. 53.

The

The king of Spain, received the advice of the deſtruction of his navy with great temper, and ordered a general thankſgiving becauſe it was no worſe. Others ſay, when he heard the news, he anſwered, "he did not ſend them to fight againſt the winds and waves;" intimating that no human force could have defeated the well-laid ſcheme. But, according to Cophey's account of this matter †, when the news of the deſtruction of the Armada was brought to court, the king, being then at maſs in his chapel, ſwore, after the maſs was ended, "that he would waſte and conſume his crown to the value of a candleſtick (pointing to a candleſtick that ſtood upon the altar.) but he would either ruin the queen of England, or become tributary to her."

It muſt be acknowledged, that the preſervation of England at this time was primarily owing to the divine providence.

The Spaniſh fleet being retired, the queen went in ſolemn proceſſion to St. Paul's to return God thanks; and the ſtandards and colours taken from the enemy, were hung up in that cathedral; ſeveral medals alſo were ſtruck on the occaſion; on one of which, a fleet was repreſented lying before the enemy, with this inſcription, "Venit, vidit, fugit," *It came, and ſaw, and fled*; another, with fireſhips, and a fleet in confuſion, with this motto, "Dux fœmina facta," *A woman conducted the deſign.*

† Strype.

Notwithſtanding this defeat, the Spaniſh monarch meditated another attempt on England by the way of Scotland, and influenced ſeveral of the nobility of that kingdom to enter into his intereſt, but as ſoon as their king diſcovered their intention, he immediately put an end to it ‖.

The Engliſh encouraged by the bad behaviour of the Spaniards in their late undertaking, aſked the queen's leave to make repriſals on them, and obtained for that purpoſe a ſquadron of ſhips. The chief managers of this affair were, ſir Francis Drake, and ſir John Norris. This fleet, being joined by ſome Dutch ſhips, amounted to ſixty ſail, great and ſmall. There were on board, eleven thouſand land forces commanded by Norris, beſides one thouſand five hundred ſeamen. They ſailed from England the beginning of April, and, about a week after, made a deſcent in Galicia, and took the lower town by ſtorm. Here they found great ſtores of proviſions deſigned for another invaſion of England, and burnt a galleon in the harbour. They ſtaid ſome time to beſiege the upper town, and defeated a Spaniſh army that came to its relief; but finding the ſiege would be tedious, they deſiſted to perſecute

‖ Year of Chriſt, 1589.

the

the invaſion of Portugal †, which was their principal object. The earl of Eſſex, with ſeveral ſhips, joined them in their paſſage thither. They took the town of Penicha, ſir John Norris marching directly from thence to Liſbon with the land forces, Drake promiſed to bring the fleet about into the river Tagus, and aſſiſt them to ſtorm the capital. After a march of ſix days the army arrived near Liſbon, and took up their winter-quarters there, and found the Portugueſe well diſpoſed towards Antonio. But the Spaniards having diſarmed all the Portugueſe, and put a ſtrong garriſon in the city, and Drake not appearing, and the Engliſh having no cannon, they were obliged to drop their intention, and retreat to Caſcais. Here they met Drake; it ſeems he found the forts and block-houſes upon the river, ſo well prepared to receive him, that to have ſailed up the river would have hazarded the loſs of the whole fleet; and if that had happened, the army muſt have been loſt. They therefore contented themſelves with ſeizing ſixty veſ-

† It ſeems they had on board their fleet the titular king of Portugal. Don Antonio, who made them believe that the Portugueſe would revolt in his favour, on the appearance of their fleet, and that the king of Morocco, Muley Hamet, would aſſiſt him.

ſels loaden with ammunition and proviſion, belonging to the Hans towns, deſigned for the uſe of the Spaniards in their new expedition againſt England. They ſoon after ſailed for England; but in their way ſtopt at Vigo, which they took, and plundered of an hundred and fifty pieces of cannon,, and a very conſiderable booty.

Three years after *, ſir Walter Raleigh, propoſed an expedition to America. He accordingly ſet out and arrived at the mouth of the Trinidado, near the mouth of the river Oronoco †, where leaving his ſhips, he entered the river with one hundred men in his boats and pinaces. But having ſailed up about four hundred miles, he met with ſcarce any thing that anſwered his expectations, except the diſcovery of ſeveral nations till then unheard of. He would have advanced further, but the rains coming on ſwelled the river, and drove him back to the ſea.

The earl of Tyrone, having cauſed a rebellion in Ireland, encouraged thereby the promiſe of aſſiſtance from Spain, queen Elizabeth ſent the earl of Eſſex over §, with an army to oppoſe ſo formidable a rebel. But his conduct there was ſo very contrary, not

---

* Year of Chriſt, 1592. † March 22, 1593.
§ Year of Chriſt, 1599.

only

only to the queen's orders, but even to his own advice in council; that her majeſty ſuſpecting ſome bad deſign, ſent for him back again. But the next year the Iriſh war was carried on with better ſucceſs by lord Montjoy, the queen's deputy. Though the Spaniſh ſuccours arrived and got poſſeſſion of Kingſale; yet they were ſoon beſieged and forced to capitulate; and the earl of Tyrone coming to raiſe the ſiege, was totally routed. He was afterwards obliged to fly from place to place, and defeated wherever he came, and at laſt, obliged to ſue to the queen for mercy.

During the remainder of this reign, nothing further material offers. At length the glorious queen Elizabeth, ſuperior to all her enemies, died the twenty-fourth of March, 1603, in the ſeventy-ſeventh year of her age; having reigned forty-four years, four months, and eight days.

CHAP. IV.

Of the wars of England *during the reigns of the* Stuarts.

UPON the demiſe of queen Elizabeth, James VI. of Scotland ſucceeded to the crown of England, by the name of James I. This king toward the latter end of his reign, declared war againſt the king of Spain and the emperor. It ſeems Spinola, the king of Spain's general, had gained ſuch advantages over the Dutch, as to be very near reducing thoſe ſtates under the Spaniſh dominion. But this was prevented by king James's ſending over to Flanders four regiments, conſiſting of fifteen hundred men each, commanded by the earls of Southampton and Eſſex, and lord Willouby, to join the Dutch † againſt the Spaniards *. James afterwards made a faint attempt to recover the palatinate, but no purpoſe, in favour of his

---

* Year of Chriſt, 1624.

† Notwithſtanding this aſſiſtance from England, it was at this very time, that the Dutch committed thoſe horrid barbarities upon the Engliſh at Amboyna.

ſon-

ſon-in-law, Frederic V. count palatine of the Rhine, who had married his daughter the princeſs Elizabeth, nothing further I meet with in the reign of this pacific king, ſuitable to the deſign of this work. I therefore paſs on to that of his ſon Charles I. who ſucceeded him *.

The principal warlike events in the reign of this unhappy monarch, were thoſe of the civil wars which ended in his death, and the temporary ruin of the kingdom; of theſe however, I ſhall give but a brief relation. The proceedings of the Scots were of ſuch a nature, that the king at laſt † reſolved on raiſing an army in England to reduce them to obedience. He ſummoned the nobility to attend him at York, April 1, 1639, and to bring what forces they could raiſe; and each county was likewiſe obliged to raiſe a certain number of troops. And the king coming to York, found himſelf at the head of above twenty thouſand men. The Scots in the mean time, prepared for their defence, but relied more on their friends in England, and even at court and in the king's army, than on their own preparations. They acted with

* King James I. died March 27. 1625, in the fifty-ninth year of his age; he had reigned, in England, two and twenty years.

† Year of Chriſt, 1639.

great policy and and caution, and punctually obſerved the king's proclamation, not to approach within ten miles of the borders, thereby ſhowing that the war was not offenſive on their part; till the king ordered the earl of Holland to march into Scotland by the way of Kelſo, with three thouſand foot and one thouſand horſe. Then Leſley, the Scotch general, ſent a body of forces to oppoſe his march; upon which he halted, and thought fit at laſt to retire. The Scots now thought they ſhould be juſtified in approaching the the borders, and ſo Leſley marched towards Kelſo with twelve thouſand men. Then the king ſaw his miſtake, in thinking their obedience to his proclamation was the effect of their fear. And he had ſtill a further reaſon to diſlike his preſent expedition, when his generals adviſed him, upon the approach of the Scots, not to give battle, though he was ſuperior to them in number; by which he ſaw they were not very willing to venture their lives in this quarrel. The two armies therefore being alike reſolved to keep upon the defenſive, the Scots, at length, ſent an humble petition to the king, beſeeching him to appoint commiſſioners to treat of a peace; which his majeſty having conſented to, the articles of pacification were agreed on, June 17. But this was a very precarious, unſettled, and uncertain peace; and as it ſeemed to be conſented to in haſte, by both parties,

for

S^R. WALTER RALEIGH

for gaining time, a ſecond rupture might ſoon be naturally expected; which indeed, happened the next year.

The Scots knowing what was deſigned againſt them, were not behind in their preparations. General Leſley paſſed the Tweed, Auguſt 20. with the Scots army, conſiſting of twenty-two thouſand men; and the ſame day the king ſet out from London for York, where the greateſt part of his army lay encamped: but the lord Conway, general of the horſe, was advanced to Newcaſtle, with three thouſand foot, and fifteen hundred horſe. Leſley forced the paſſage of the Tine in Newburn, Conway endeavouring in vain to oppoſe him, being obliged to retreat, with the loſs of ſome hundreds of his men; and quitting Newcaſtle in conſternation, with the royal troops, the Scots immediately entered it, and became maſters of the town. They uſed this advantage with great prudence, to let the Engliſh ſee they had no deſign againſt them. They diſpatched two manifeſto's, one entitled, "Six conſiderations of the lawfulneſs of their expedition;" the other, "Intentions of the Scots and their army manifeſted to their brethren of England;" in which they endeavoured to ſhow, that what moved them to arm and enter England, was no quarrel they had with the Engliſh nation, but only to defend themſelves againſt ſome evil miniſters, naming in particular,

cular, Laud and Strafford, who were the chief of the king's ſecret council. In ſhort, they uſed all their art to recommend themſelves to the Engliſh, who were indeed generally averſe to this Scotch war, which the king had raſhly undertaken. In order to this, they failed not to ſhow their extreme deſire of peace, and ſent an humble petition to the king, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to redreſs their grievances, by the advice of the Engliſh parliament.

The king now in the utmoſt perplexity, ſummoned a great council of the peers to meet him at York, in order to have their advice.

The reſult of their deliberations was, that ſixteen of their number ſhould be ſent as commiſſioners to treat with the Scots about a peace; and that two hundred thouſand pounds ſhould be borrowed of the city of London, for maintaining the army till the parliament ſhould grant the ſupplies; each of the peers offering to become bound for the repayment of the ſaid ſum. The king appointing commiſſioners according to the advice of the lords, the treaty with the Scots began at Rippon, October 1. and was afterwards removed to London.

To paſs over the long diſputes between the king and parliament, at length both ſides prepared openly for war. On June 10, the two houſes publiſhed propoſals for borrowing money

ney and plate for the the defence of the kingdom. On the fifteenth, the king granted ſeveral commiſſions of array for levying troops, and the parliament drew up a declaration againſt them. On the twelfth of July, the commons voted, and with them the lords agreed, that an army ſhould be raiſed, and and the command thereof given to Robert Devereux, earl of Eſſex. And on Auguſt 22, the king, in a ſolemn manner, ſet up his ſtandard at Nottingham, having before, by proclamation, commanded all men who could bear arms, to repair to it on the ſaid day.

Notwithſtanding the king's proclamation, the people did not come in as was expected, and he was as yet but very badly provided for the war.

On September 9. the earl of Eſſex ſet out from London, to put himſelf at the head of the parliament's forces, that were aſſembled at Northampton, to the number of about ſixteen thouſand. The king not being ſafe at Nottingham, marched towards the borders of Wales, and being received at Shrewſbury, where the inhabitants declared for him, his army ſoon increaſed to fourteen thouſand. The firſt encounter in this war, was at Powick-bridge, near Worceſter, between prince Rupert, the king's nephew, who was detached to guard a convoy of Money and plate from Oxford, and colonel Sandys, who was

ſent

ſent by the earl of Eſſex, with a party of the parliament's forces, to take poſſeſſion of Worceſter. The prince fell ſuddenly upon them and defeated them, killing colonel Sandys and ſeveral of his men, and then attended the convoy ſafe to Shrewſbury. The earl of Eſſex came the next day, and took poſſeſſion of Worceſter, and ſoon after ſecured Glouceſter and Briſtol for the parliament.

On October 23, a great battle was fought between the two armies, at Keynton, or Edge-hill, in Warwickſhire. The king's troops at firſt had the advantage, but prince Rupert purſuing Eſſex's routed cavalry too far, the foot of the royal army was ſo preſſed by the parliamentarians, that they were in danger of being totally defeated. Both ſides claimed the victory, and both ſides ſuſtained very great loſs, the number of the ſlain on the field of battle being about five thouſand. The next day they faced one another from morning till evening, without either deſiring to renew the fight. The king took Banbury-Caſtle two or three days after, and then retired to Oxford.

The king's friends in the city and parliament preſſed for a peace. The parliament could not avoid ſeeming to comply, and accordingly ſent to his majeſty, to deſire a ſafe conduct, for a committee of lords and commons, to attend him with a petition for a treaty; which the king granted. In the mean time

time he began to march towards London, whether with a deſign to ſurpriſe the city, or to raiſe ſuch commotions there, as might turn to his advantage. The earl of Eſſex having notice of the king's march, followed him, and arrived with his army near London, about the ſame time that the king arrived at Colebrook, where he received the parliament's petition, to which he returned a gracious anſwer; ſo that they ſent orders to their forces to forbear all acts of hoſtility. But in a few hours after the departure of the committee from his majeſty, he began to march towards Brentford, where ſome of the parliament's troops were quartered. As ſoon as he arrived, November 12, he attacked the town, and, after a ſharp fight, wherein many of the parliament's men were ſlain, and others drove into the river, became maſter of the place.

The earl of Eſſex immediately poſted to his army, which the parliament took ſuch expeditious meaſures to ſtrengthen, by ordering the lord mayor to ſend out the city trained-bands, that the king thinking not fit to hazard a battle, which Eſſex was making the neceſſary preparations for, withdrew to Kingſton, and from thence again to Oxford. There was a ſharp fight at Salt-heath, near Stafford *, which laſted four hours, till, the

* March 19, 1642-3.

earl

earl of Northampton being ſlain, the parliaments troops got the victory. The ſame day Sir William Waller fell upon the lord Herbert, as he was beſieging Glouceſter, killed five hundred of his men, and took a thouſand priſoners. And about the ſame time Sir Ralph Hopton defeated a party of Parliamentarians at Bradock-Down, in Cornwall, ſlew abundance of them, and took twelve hundred priſoners. But it is needleſs to mention all the little encounters, ſkirmiſhes, and ſieges that happened during this bloody civil war.

The next year began with a treaty for peace, which was held at Oxford, between the king and commiſſioners from the parliament; but the treaty broke off on April 15, without ſucceſs. Preſently after Reading was beſieged and taken by the earl of Eſſex; as Birmingham and Litchfield were by prince Rupert, and Hereford by Sir William Waller whilſt the treaty was on foot.

The earl of Stamford, the parliament's general in the weſt, was defeated by Sir Ralph Hopton, in the battle of Stratton *, On June 18, there was a fight in Chaldgrave Field, in which the famous Mr. Hambden, a great leader in the parliament, was ſlain. His death was ſoon followed by that of Mr.

* May 26.

Pym,

S^R, FRANCIS DRAKE

Pym, a perſon of great abilities, and the moſt leading man amongſt them. About this time alſo, ſeveral deſerted the parliament, and went over to the king; but ſome of them afterwards came back again.

The queen having landed at Burlington, and ſtaid ſome time at York, at length joined her royal conſort at Oxford, with a good body of troops, and a conſiderable quantity of artillery and ammunition, which ſhe brought over from Holland. On July 5 was fought the battle of Lanſdown, in which, though the marquis of Hertford, who commanded for the king, loſt almoſt all his horſe, yet Sir William Waller was at laſt compelled to quit the field. But Sir William met with a worſe fate on the 13th, when at Roundway-Down, in Wiltſhire, he was entirely defeated, five, or ſix, thouſand of his men being killed, and nine hundred made priſoners. Another addition to the king's ſtrength, was the concluding, by his order, a ceſſation of arms with the Iriſh, that he might have the aſſiſtance of the forces employed there, againſt the parliament in England.

Prince Rupert took Briſtol from the parliament *. And on Auguſt 10, the king laid ſiege to Glouceſter; but the earl of Eſſex approaching with his army, he thought fit to

* July 22, 1643.

raiſe

raiſe it, after he ſat down before the place almoſt a month, during all which time, the beſieged made a brave and vigorous defence. The earl, in his departure from Glouceſter, made himſelf maſter of Cirenceſter.

On September 20, a long aud bloody battle was fought at Newbury. It continued from morning till late at night, when the king retired with his army, having loſt above twenty officers of note; as alſo the lord Falkland, Secretary of State. He was diſſuaded by his friends from going into the fight, which he need not have done, as being no military officer: But ruſhing into the battle, he was ſlain, in the thirty-fourth year of his age. On the twenty-fifth prince Maurice, brother to prince Rupert, took Exeter for the king.

This year Oliver Cromwell, member for the town of Cambridge, began to appear to the world, and to be more than ordinarily taken notice of, for his military ſkill and courage.

He did good ſervice for the parliament, when he was only a captain, which ſoon raiſed him to the degree of colonel, when his ſervices increaſed with his advancement: and now he was made lieutenant-general to the earl of Mancheſter, Lord Kimbolton, the parliament's general for Eſſex, and the adjoining counties. About the end of July the earl of Newcaſtle, deſigning to beſiege Gainſ-

Gainſborough, ſent a large detachment of horſe and dragoons, under his brother, lieutenant-general Cavendiſh, to ſummon the town, whilſt himſelf marched after with the foot. Oliver Cromwell arriving at the ſame time, to ſupply the place with proviſions, though greatly inferior in number, fell reſolutely upon this detachment, and entirely defeated them, killing many of their officers, and among them Cavendiſh himſelf. After which he retreated in good order, being not in a condition to face Newcaſtle's whole army, who ſoon after took poſſeſſion both of Gainſborough and Lincoln.

After this the earl of Newcaſtle beſieged Hull for ſeveral weeks; but at laſt the gariſon made ſuch a vigorous ſally, as forced him to raiſe the ſiege. The ſame day a ſtrong party of horſe and dragoons, commanded by the lord Widdrington, was defeated, near Horn-Caſtle, by the earl of Mancheſter's troops, chiefly by the bravery of Cromwell, though he was in great danger in the action, having his horſe killed under him, and being again knocked down as he was riſing. About one thouſand five hundred of the royaliſts were killed in this engagement.

In purſuance of this victory, the earl of Mancheſter marched directly to Lincoln, and took it by ſtorm. The king viſibly gained ground of the parliament laſt year, and there-

therefore the two houſes thought it neceſſary to call the Scots to their aid. The treaty that was made on this occaſion, was, the Solemn League and Covenant. In purſuance of this treaty, the Scots army entered England about the time that the Oxford parliament met: it conſiſted of eighteen thouſand foot, and three thouſaud horſe, under the command of the earl of Leven, and paſſed the Tine on February 28*, at ſome diſtance from Newcaſtle. The earl (now marquis) of Newcaſtle marched from York to oppoſe, or retard their paſſage; leaving colonel Bellaſis to command in that city, with a good body of troops.

The lord Fairfax, upon this, advanced towards York, and wrote to his ſon to meet him at ſuch a place. To hinder their junction, Bellaſis marched from York, and poſted himſelf at Selby. Here, being joined, April 11, they entirely defeated Bellaſis, took him priſoner, with one thouſand ſix hundred men, and killed not a few. And now the marquis of Newcaſtle, apprehenſive of being hemmed in between the Scotch army, and that of the Fairfaxes, made all the haſte he could back to York, and ſhut himſelf up in that city. He had not been long there, before the two armies, being join-

* Year of Chriſt, 1643-4.

ed,

ed, came and ſat down before it; and ſhortly after the earl of Mancheſter, with Cromwell, advanced to ſtrengthen the ſiege: but upon the news of prince Rupert's approach with a numerous army, they raiſed the ſiege on June 30, and went and poſted themſelves at Marſton-Moor. Here the prince, not being ſatisfied with his having relieved York, reſolved to fight them, contrary to the marquis of Newcaſtle's opinion, whom he treated very haughtily. The armies faced one another two hours, a deep ditch being between them, waiting who ſhould begin. At length, between ſix and ſeven in the evening, July 2, the parliament generals gave the ſignal, and both armies were engaged. The battle was obſtinate and bloody, and fought ſome time with doubtful ſucceſs: But at laſt prince Rupert was entirely routed, and the parliamentarians got a complete victory, which was owing, in great meaſure, to Cromwell's valour and good conduct.

Prince Rupert abandoning York, marched towards Cheſter, with the remains of his army. York was now ſurrendered to the parliament generals, upon honourable terms, by ſir Thomas Glemham, who had been left governor of it; and the Scotch army marching northward, took Newcaſtle by ſtorm on October 19.

On June 29 there was a fight at Cropedy-Bridge, between the king and Waller, where-

in

in the latter was worſted. The king then followed Eſſex into the weſt, where he penned him up in Cornwall, and reduced him to ſuch extremity, that having luckily found means to ſave his cavalry, he withdrew by ſhip to Plymouth, leaving his foot with major general Skipkon, who capitulated for them with the king, and they were permitted to retire, leaving their arms behind them.

The king, upon this advantage, thought of marching directly to London; but altering his reſolution, upon the vigilance of the parliament, in recruiting their armies, he determined to retire to his old quarters at Oxford. But firſt he had a mind to take Dennington-Caſtle, and ſo marched to Newbury, about a mile from it. Upon this the three armies of the parliament, under Eſſex, Mancheſter, and Waller being joined, advanced thither alſo. And here a ſecond battle was fought on October 27, as obſtinate as the former, each ſide repulſing the other by turns.

The king in the end had the worſt of it, though he was far from being entirely routed. He drew off in the night, leaving his cannon and baggage in Dennington-Caſtle.

A party, at length, ſprang up, that in the end got the better both of the king and parliament, and the army on their ſide; Oliver Cromwell was their chief patron.

Whilſt

OLIVER CROMWELL

BRITISH
11 FEB 69
MUSEUM

Whilſt ſir Thomas Fairfax, now appointed general of the army, was new-modelling it at Windſor, he received orders from the committee of both kingdoms, to ſend a party of horſe to lie between Oxford and Worceſter, to intercept ſome troops that were marching to join the king. They recommended Cromwell for that ſervice. About the end of April he met with four regiments of horſe, belonging to the king, at Iſlip bridge, and entirely defeated them.

The king ſoon after * took the field, and twenty-three days after Leiceſter by ſtorm. But hearing that Fairfax had inveſted Oxford, he determined to march back to the relief of it. However, Fairfax retreated without firing a ſhot againſt the city. He marched directly for Nottinghamſhire, whither the king followed him, intending to attack him as ſoon as he ſhould be joined by ſome forces that he expected. The royaliſts took their quarters at Daintree, where they continued five days unmoleſted, when they were adviſed †, that Fairfax was at Northampton with an army much ſuperior to theirs. This determined the king to retire to Harborough, and remain there upon the defenſive, till all the other troops were come up. But that very night, being alarmed with a

* May 7. † June 13.

report, that the enemy were within ſix miles of him, a ſudden reſolution was taken to riſk a battle. Accordingly the next day * all the king's forces, four thouſand horſe, and three thouſand foot, were drawn up on a riſing ground, a mile to the ſouth of Harborough. Prince Rupert commanded the wing compoſed of horſe; ſir Marmaduke Langdale the left; as did ſir Jacob Aſhley the centre, compoſed of foot. Beſides theſe there was a reſerve of the king's life guards, and a regiment of horſe; about eight hundred men in all.

Some time after they were drawn up, in exceeding good order, advice was brought, that the enemy was retiring. Upon this prince Rupert marched with ſome horſe, and muſqueteers to fall upon their rear. But he ſoon found the information was falſe, and perceived the rebels on the hills about Naſeby, in order of battle, ready to receive him. He therefore ſent for the remainder of the army, who abandoning their advantageous ſituation, after a haſty march of a mile, or two, engaged in much diſorder, unbenefitted by their cannon, ſuffering much in the mean time from the artillery of the enemy. Notwithſtanding theſe diſadvantages, prince Rupert was ſo ſucceſsful as to break the ene-

* June 14.

my,

my's left wing, led by Ireton, took him priſoner, and eleven pieces of cannon. Lord Aſhley, who commanded the king's foot, after the firſt volley, attacked the enemy's infantry, with ſo much reſolution, ſword in hand, that he put them in confuſion. However, the left wing of the royal army was leſs fortunate, for Cromwell attacking their rear and front with a ſuperior force, before they could gain the top of the hill, routed them, and obliged them to quit the field, without being able to rally.

Cromwell afterwards charged the king's foot in flank, and killed great numbers of them. The king was now upon the point of coming up with the body of reſerve to ſupport the foot, when the earl of Carnwarth, a Scotch nobleman, ſuddenly ſeized the king's bridle, and turning his horſe about, cried out, "Will you go upon your death?" This ſtruck ſuch a panic into the reſerve, that they fled with the utmoſt ſpeed, till finding the miſtake, they halted. Prince Rupert being now returned from purſuing the enemy's left wing, the king hoped to renew the battle, and would have led his men on again, but could not induce them to do ſo. Therefore the king and the prince abandoning the field to the enemy, retreated as well as they could.

The royaliſts loſt in this battle above an hundred and fifty officers, men of quality,

all their cannon and baggage, with eight thouſand arms, and other rich booty. Moſt of the foot were cut in pieces, or made priſoners. And indeed the barbarity of the rebels was very great; it is ſaid they murdered near an hundred women, ſome of them the wives of the officers of the beſt quality.

From this time the parliament's forces conquered every where. Leiceſter was retaken four days after; and then Fairfax marching into the weſt, relieved Taunton, and defeated general Goring at Langport. This was ſoon followed by the taking of Bridgwater, Bath, and Sherburn; whilſt Cromwell made himſelf maſter of the caſtle of the Devizes, of Wincheſter city, and caſtle, and took Baſing-houſe by ſtorm. Briſtol was ſurrendered by prince Rupert, September 10. And the king marching to the relief of Cheſter, was defeated near that city by the parliament's forces, September 24. He narrowly eſcaped into Wales, and from thence retired to Oxford, November 6.

In the north the Scots army took Carliſle in June, and Pomfret and Scarborough caſtles ſurrendered to the parliament in July. Fairfax took Dartmouth by ſtorm *, and defeated the lord Hopton at Torrington, February 18.

* Jan. 18, 1645-6.

After

After this he purſued him into Cornwall, and ſo pent him up, that, on March 14, he capitulated, his whole army to be diſbanded in ſix days, and all the horſes and arms to be delivered up to Fairfax: who, by the ſurrender of Exeter, April 6, 1646, completed the reduction of the weſt to the power of the parliament.

After this it was reſolved to lay ſiege to Oxford, where the king was: But upon Fairfax's approach, his majeſty made his eſcape, and went and threw himſelf into the hands of the Scots army then lying before Newark *; and preſently after, ordered Newark to be ſurrendered to them. Then they marched to Newcaſtle, carrying the king with them. Oxford ſurrendered June 22, and the few remaining gariſons ſoon after. And thus the whole kingdom was ſubjected to the obedience of the two houſes.

The Scots afterwards baſely ſold † the king to the parliament, and on January 30, 1646-7, delivered him up to the commiſſioners of the parliament of England, who

* May 6, 1646.

† For four hundred thouſand pounds, two hundred thouſand to be paid before they left the kingdom, and the remainder by ſeveral payments, after their return.

were ſent down to Newcaſtle, to receive him. The ſame day their army began to march for Scotland, and the king was conducted to Holmby-houſe, in Northamptonſhire.

The parliament and the army quarrelling afterwards, Cromwell, who was with the former, ſent a party of horſe, who ſeized on the perſon of the king *; but his majeſty afterwards eſcaped to the Iſle of Wight, where he was made priſoner by Hammond the governor †, whilſt the king continued here, new troubles broke out.

§ The Welch were the firſt who took arms under major general Langhorn, and the colonels Poyer and Powel, all three formerly zealous for the parliament. They had ſeized ſeveral places, and were near eight thouſand ſtrong. They were firſt defeated by colonel Horton, ſent before by Cromwell, who arriving ſoon after, and having taken ſome places in his march, by the ſurrender of Pembroke-Caſtle upon articles, after a ſiege of above a month, put an entire end to the commotions in Wales, Langhorn, Poyer, and Powel, who ſurrendered priſoners at diſcretion.

---

* June 4, 1647. † Clarendon's Hiſtory of the Rebellion.

§ Year of Chriſt, 1648.

In

In the mean time general Fairfax, now a lord by the death of his father, ſucceſsfully oppoſed the malecontents in Kent, under Goring, who had been made earl of Norwich. He defeated him at Maidſtone, and drove him with his men into Eſſex, where ſeveral had roſe for the king, under lord Capel, ſir Charles Lucas, and ſir George Liſle. He forced them to ſhut themſelves up in Colcheſter, where they endured a long ſiege, and at laſt were compelled to ſurrender. Lucas and Liſle were ſhot to death; and Goring and Capel were ſent priſoners to Windſor-Caſtle. Some time before the earl of Holland, Villiers duke of Buckingham, and his brother Francis, were defeated at Kingſton upon Thames, by colonel Liveſey. The earl was taken priſoner, the duke fled into France, and the lord Francis was ſlain.

The Scots army under duke Hamilton, amounting to near twenty thouſand, entered England in July, and were joined by about five thouſand Engliſh, under ſir Marmaduke Langdale. Cromwell, after he had finiſhed his work in Wales, marched with all expedition to join Lambert in the North; and, Auguſt 17, near Preſton in Lancaſhire, totally routed and diſperſed this great army, the duke in his flight being taken priſoner. Cromwell then marched directly into Scotland, and arriving at Edinburgh, diveſted the Hamiltonian party of their authority.

The next important event during this horrid rebellion, was the murder of king Charles *, for the particulars of which I muſt refer my readers to the hiſtories of England; and proceed to the relation of ſucceeding wars. The marquis of Ormond being invited by the Iriſh, went over to Ireland, on behalf of the royal cauſe, and put himſelf at the head of the Iriſh army; and having taken ſeveral places was preparing to beſiege Dublin. In this exigency the governors of the new commonwealth thought fit to ſend over a good body of forces for the relief of Ireland. Oliver Cromwell was appointed general for this expedition, and lord governor of that iſland, both for civil and military affairs for three years. He loſt no time in making all the neceſſary preparations for his departure, and, in the mean time ſent over conſiderable ſuccours beforehand, to colonel Jones; by the help of which he made ſuch a vigorous and ſucceſsful ſally in the night, that he not only forced the marquis to raiſe the ſiege of Dublin, before it was well formed, but put his whole army to the rout†. A few days after Cromwell ſet ſail from Milford-Haven, and arrived ſafe at Dublin. Having refreſhed his men,

* Jan. 30, 1748-9.

† Auguſt 1649.

entered

entered immediately on the great work he came about. His firſt attempt was upon Drogheda, a ſtrong town, and well gariſoned with the flower of Ormond's army, under the command of ſir Arthur Aſton. He reſolutely took it by by ſtorm, and put all who were in arms to the ſword, which much facilitated his future conqueſts; and indeed, after this, many places ſubmitted to him, without ſtriking a ſtroke. In October he took Wexford by ſtorm, much in the ſame manner, and with the like effect, as Drogheda had been taken before. After this, he, with eaſe, reduced Roſs; and Kinſale, and Cork, and other places voluntarily ſubmitted to him. His army having been ſome time in winter-quarters, in February he took the field again, and after having reduced ſome places of leſs note, about the end of March he laid ſiege to Kilkenny, and became maſter of it in leſs than a week. He then beſieged Clonmell, and took it by ſtorm, though the beſieged made a moſt obſtinate and gallant defence.

He carried on his conqueſts in Ireland with ſuch amazing rapidity, that in about nine months time, he almoſt completed the reduction of the whole iſland, when, about the middle of May * he was recalled by the parliament.

* Year of Chriſt 1650.

Scotland was the next country where Cromwell was to make himſelf famous. After the king's death, the Scots reſolved to acknowledge and proclaim his ſon, king Charles II. and ſent deputies to him, to invite him over, but on the expreſs condition of his conſenting to maintain Preſbyterianiſm and the covenant. The king by no means liked theſe terms, and as the marquis of Montroſs, who had done great ſervice in Scotland for the king his father, he gave him a commiſſion to raiſe forces in Germany, and make a deſcent upon Scotland, chooſing rather to come in by force of arms, than upon ſuch conditions. Montroſs accordingiy landed in the North of Scotland with a ſmall force, hoping he ſhould be ſoon ſtrengthned by numbers coming in to him. But the Scots parliament took ſuch meaſures, that he was ſoon defeated, and fell into their hands, who condemned him to be hanged on a gallows thirty foot high, his head afterwards to be ſet upon the Tolbooth, at Edinburgh, his arms and legs at four ſeveral places, and his body to be buried under the gallows; which ſevere and ignominious ſentence was accordingly executed. Montroſs's expedition gave the Scots no very favourable opinion of the king, and proceeded to treat with king Charles II. but in ſuch a manner, that not the leaſt alteration was to to be made in the conditions they at firſt propoſed.

Ne-

Neceſſity, at laſt, made him comply, and ſo he embarked for Scotland, where he arrived in June, 1650, but was not permitted to land, till he had taken the covenant.

The rulers in England not ignorant of all theſe proceedings, were reſolved to be beforehand with them, and carry the war into Scotland. Oliver Cromwell was appointed general and commander in chief of all the armies of the common-wealth. The Scots, in the mean time, levyed an army, and gave the command of it to general Leſly; not caring to truſt the king with it, as they perceived he did not very well reliſh the ſeverities of their kirk diſcipline. Leſly encamped near Edinburgh, and Cromwell entered Scotland * at the head of near twenty thouſand men. As he marched along, he found the country deſerted by its inhabitants, and every thing carried away, that might ſerve to ſubſiſt his army; ſo that he could have no proviſions, but what were ſent to him by ſhipping from England. It was therefore neceſſary for him to come to an engagement as ſoon as poſſible. To this end he advanced directly up to the enemy, but found them ſo ſtrongly intrenched, that there was no attacking them without the utmoſt hazard. He uſed all the arts known in war, to draw them out of their in-

* July 22.

trenchments, and provoke them to come to a battle: but the wary Scotch general avoided the ſnare, hoping to ſpin out time, till the clemency of the ſeaſon, and the want of proviſions ſhould conſume the Engliſh, or force them to their own country. Cromwell marched up in ſight of the Scots army, and did all he could to provoke them; then marced back to Dunbar for ſupplies; then advanced towards them again; till after the armies had ſpent ſome weeks, facing each other. As Cromwell's army was greatly diminiſhed by ſickneſs and other accidents, he retreated again to Dunbar. And now the Scots thinking the Engliſh ſufficiently weakened, followed them cloſe, and encamped on a hill about a mile from Dunbar, reſolving now at laſt to fall upon them, and to that end began to march down the hill. But Cromwell, in this extremity, calling a council of war in the night, it was reſolved to prevent them, by attacking them firſt, an hour before day, being the third of September. Which he did with ſuch deſperate fury and reſolution, that he ſoon put the whole Scots army, twice as numerous as his own, in confuſion, and entirely defeated them, killed ſeveral thouſands, and took near ten thouſand priſoners. The Scots immediately, in conſternation quitted Edinburgh and Leith, and Cromwell took poſſeſſion of them; and then laid ſiege to Edinburgh caſtle, which he

he became maſter of about the end of December.

Charles was crowned at Scone, January 1. 1650-1. when he again took the covenant, being obliged to diſſemble his diſlike of it. And now the Scots were wholly intent upon raiſing another army.

An army was accordingly raiſed, conſiſting of all parties who were willing to ſerve in this war. The king commanded it in perſon, he had Leſly for his lieutenant-general, and went and encamped at Torwood, between Edinburgh and Stirling. Here they were intrenched much in the ſame manner, as before the battle of Dunbar, and Cromwell uſed the ſame arts to draw them to an engagement, but in vain; they continued ſafe in their intrenchments, and were well ſupplied with proviſions from the county of Fife. This made Cromwell, at laſt, reſolve to cut off all communication with thoſe parts. And ſo having ſent over a good body of troops into Fife, under Lambert and Overton, who totally routed a ſtrong party of the king's, which was ſent againſt them, he quickly after tranſported thither his whole army, and marching further north, made himſelf maſter of Perth, or St. John's town. Thus Cromwell got behind the king; who being now under a neceſſity, if he ſtaid in Scotland, either of fighting him, or ſtarving in his camp, took a ſudden reſolution to march his army

army into England, not doubting but he ſhould be joined by great numbers.

He entered England by the way of Carliſle †, and preſently cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed at the head of his army, at all the market-towns through which he paſſed. The parliament ordered the militia of the ſeveral counties to be drawn out, to obſtruct his march; and the lord Fairfax now alſo took the field with a conſiderable body for the ſame purpoſe. Cromwell ſent Lambert and Harriſon, with part of his army, to moleſt the king's march; who inſtead of marching to London, got to Worceſter ‡, and there encamped, fortifying himſelf as well as he could againſt any attack. The earl of Derby got together about fifteen hundred horſe, but before he could join the king, he was ſet upon by colonel Lilburn and entirely defeated, himſelf with difficulty eſcaping to the king at Worceſter.

In the mean time, Cromwell, having ſettled matters in Scotland, and left lieutenant-general George Monk, with a ſufficient force, to command there in his abſence, marched in all haſte with the reſt of his army after the king. His forces daily increaſed as he paſſed along, by parties from all quarters, and at Keinton, he joined the reſt of the par-

† Aug. 6. 1651. ‡ Aug. 23.

liaments

liament's forces. He arrived at Worceſter, September 1, and on the third, charged the king's army ſo vigorouſly, that, after ſome hours diſpute, they were driven back on both ſides the Severn, and retiring into the town in the utmoſt confuſion, were followed by Cromwell's men, who made a dreadful ſlaughter of the royal troops, and obtained a complete victory, taking many thouſands priſoners *.

Cromwell, after the battle, having ordered the walls of Worceſter to be levelled with the ground, returned in triumph to London. And Monk, in a ſhort time, completed the reduction of Scotland, which was afterwards united with England in one commonwealth.

The commonwealth was now at the height of its glory, and enjoyed a profound tranquility, after the ſucceſs at Worceſter, when a war broke out between it and the republic of Holland. I ſhall not enter into the motives of this war; the chief is ſaid to have

* The king narrowly eſcaped, and after wandering about in a peaſant's habit, with a faithful guide, ſtooping to the meaneſt offices, to conceal himſelf the better, and undergoing numberleſs fatigues and dangers, for the ſpace of ſeveral weeks, got ſafe over into France. During theſe adventures, he hid himſelf a whole day in a tufted oak, in the midſt of a thick wood.

been

been, the ill uſage, the convoys of the commonwealth met with at the Hague. On the part of the dutch, admiral Van Trump ſailed into the Dover road, with forty men of war ‖, where he refuſed to ſtrike to the Engliſh admiral, Blake, upon which he firing three guns without ſhot, to remind the Dutchman of his neglect, Trump bore down upon him, and poured in a broadſide. This the Engliſh admiral returned, and a ſharp engagement followed, in which the Dutch loſt two ſhips, but night coming on they ſailed back to their own coaſt. The Dutch pretending this was an accident, ſent over two ambaſſadors to apologize for it. However, the parliament, not ſatisfied with this, ſent out Blake, who ſailing to the northward, fell upon their herring buſſes, and took moſt of them, though guarded by twelve men of war. Sir George Aſcough alſo fell in with a fleet of thirty merchant ſhips, and took moſt of them; and ſome time after §, attacked their great fleet, convoying home ſome rich merchant ſhips, and ſunk two of their men of war. The next month another engagement happened, on the coaſt of Kent, between Blake and De Wit, with great ſucceſs on the ſide of the Engliſh, who did not loſe one ſhip, but took

‖ May 19, 1652. § Auguſt 16.

the Dutch rear-admiral priſoner, ſunk two of their men of war, and purſued the remainder to their very coaſts.

However, Van Trump, not long after, gained a greater advantage over the Engliſh, for meeting admiral Blake in the downs with forty ſail of ſhips, he took and deſtroyed ſix men of war, and probably had taken, or deſtroyed, more, had not night coming on favoured the retreat of the reſt into the month of the Thames. Van Trump elated with this ſucceſs, ſailed in triumph through the channel, with a broom at the top-maſt-head, as it were, to ſweep the Thames. But this inſult was ſoon revenged. The admirals Blake, Monk, and Dean, meeting Van Trump, in the channel ‡, with the grand fleet of Holland, convoying five hundred merchant ſhips, attacked him, and a fierce engagement enſued, which continued three days, when the Dutch were forced to retreat, with the loſs of eleven men of war, and thirty merchant ſhips; the Engliſh had only one man of war deſtroyed. The Dutch immediately ſued for a peace, and offered to guarrentee Cromwell's uſurpation.

In the ſame year that Cromwell had made himſelf maſter of the commonwealth, and a little before his being declared protector, the

‡ Feb. 18. 1652-3.

Engliſh

Engliſh had another engagement with the Dutch *. A fleet of an hundred men of war under the command of general Monk, aſſiſted by the admirals Dean, Pen, and Lawſon, met the Dutch fleet, of upwards an hundred ſail, between Dover and Calais, commanded by Van Trump, De Ruyter, De Wit, and the two Evertſons. And now enſued one of the fierceſt ſea-battles ever fought. On firing the firſt broadſide, admiral Dean was killed, as he ſtood by Monk on the quarter deck. The general threw his cloak over the corpſe, and with great intrepidity, proceeded to revenge his death on his enemies. The fight was maintained with great fury on both ſides for two days, when admiral Blake arriving with a reinforcement of eighteen men of war, the Dutch retreated. They had eight ſhips ſunk and blown up, and eleven taken. The Engliſh, whoſe loſs was very inconſiderable, ſailed over to the coaſts of Holland, and cut off their commerce by ſea. The Dutch, however, fitted out another fleet, conſiſting of an hundred and twenty-five ſail, commanded by Van Trump, and De Wit; theſe were met and attacked upon their own coaſt, by Blake †. When Van Trumph, aving approved himſelf a brave and

* May, 1653. † July 29.

expert

expert officer, was at laſt killed by a muſket-ſhot. His death occaſioned ſuch a confuſion among the Dutch, that they haſtily retreated into their own harbours; with the loſs of between twenty and thirty ſhips; the Engliſh loſt but one. The Dutch now propoſed a peace, which the parliament refuſed, but which was liſtened to by Cromwell, upon their engaging to guarrantee his uſurpation, againſt the king and the royal family, and even againſt the parliament and people. This encouraged Cromwell to ſeek for the protectorſhip, which he ſoon obtained, and then concluded a peace with the Dutch §, upon very advantageous terms to England, and obliged them to pay three hundred thouſand pounds for the damage done to the Engliſh at Amboyna, &c.

France and Spain being at war, each ſtrove to gain the protector. He at laſt reſolved for France, where cardinal Mazarine was prime miniſter, in the minority of Lewis XIV. Being thus determined, he equipped a fleet, and ſent it under the command of Penn, with ſome land forces under Venables, to attack the Spaniſh ſettlement of St. Domingo in Hiſpaniola. They arrived there in April, 1655, but by ſome miſconduct in landing the forces, the deſign miſcarried,

§ Year of Chriſt, 1653-4.

and

and they were repulſed to their ſhips with great loſs. To make ſome amends, they ſailed for Jamaica, and took it on May 17; which profitable iſland the Engliſh have held ever ſince.

Blake was firſt ſent to chaſtiſe the corſairs of Barbary, and to demand ample ſatisfaction of all the ſtates, who had in any manner moleſted the Engliſh; both which he did with glorious ſucceſs. After this, in September, 1656, he attacked, ſunk and burnt the whole Spaniſh plate-fleet, except two of the ſhips, which he took. In April, the following year, he burnt ſix large Spaniſh galleons at the Canaries (whilſt captain Stayner deſtroyed ten ſmaller veſſels) and died on ſhipboard, in his return home.

Cromwell, purſuant to his treaty with France, ſent over ſix thouſand men to join the French army againſt the Spaniards ‖, and Mardike and Dunkirk were to be put into the hands of the Engliſh, as ſoon as taken. On June 25, 1658, Dunkirk was taken from the Spaniards, by the Engliſh and French forces, and immediately, according to treaty, ſurrendered up to the lord protector of England. But it coſt the confederates a battle, before they could obtain it, with the Spaniſh generals and the dukes of

‖ Year of Chriſt, 1656.

York

York and Glouceſter, who advanced with fifteen thouſand men to relieve the place; but were entirely defeated, chiefly by the bravery of the Engliſh, under Lockhart and Morgan. Cromwell placed a ſtrong garriſon in Dunkirk, and made Lockhart governor. The protector did not long ſurvive this glorious ſucceſs of his arms. He was taken ill in Auguſt, and died the third of September, in the ſixtieth year of his age.

As what happened between the death of the protector to the reſtoration of king Charles II *, is wholly foreign to this work; I ſhall paſs on to take notice of ſuch matters in his reign, as ſuit the nature of this hiſtory. The firſt then that occurs, was a war with the Dutch †.

About two months after, the duke of York ſailed, in May, 1665, with a fleet of one hundred and ſeven men of war, and fourteen fireſhips, and having alarmed the coaſt of Holland, before the Dutch were ready, and taken ſeveral of their homeward-bound ſhips, he returned with the fleet to Harwich; which gave the enemy an opportunity of intercept-

---

* He landed at Dover May 26. and entered London May 29. 1660.

† War was proclaimed againſt the Dutch, March 2. 1664-5.

ing

ing the Engliſh Hamburgh fleet. The Holland, and Zealand, ſquadrons being joined, compoſed a fleet of an hundred and twenty men of war, beſides fireſhips, under the command of admiral Opdam; and on June 3. there was a remarkable engagement, wherein the Dutch were beaten, having loſt a great many of their ſhips, though the number is variouſly related: according to the loweſt account, they were about twenty; and it is certain that Opdam, with his ſhip and all his men, was blown up. The Engliſh loſt but four ſhips, ſome ſay but one, but ſeveral perſons of diſtinction were killed.

The Engliſh fleet, under the command of prince Rupert and the duke of Albemarle, put to ſea towards the end of May, 1666. The dutch fleet was now commanded by De Ruyter; and there ſoon followed a moſt bloody ſea-fight, which was renewed for four days ſucceſſively, the Engliſh being every time worſted. They loſt twenty-three capital ſhips, beſides others of leſs note; and the Dutch ſix. There was another furious fight in July, when the Dutch were beaten; but De Ruyter made a moſt gallant retreat. After this, the Engliſh inſulted the coaſt of Holland, burnt a hundred merchant ſhips, and two men of war, who were to be their convoys.

A treaty

A treaty of peace was entered into between king Charles and the ſtates, but the Dutch, pretending to doubt whether the king was ſincerely inclined to peace, continued their preparations, till at laſt de Ruyter ſailed with his fleet, and entered the mouth of the Thames; when Van Ghent, with ſome of the lighteſt ſhips, ſailed up the Medway, made himſelf maſter of Sheerneſs, ſet fire to the magazine, and blew up the fortifications; and then proceeding as far as Chatham, burnt ſeveral ſhips. This cauſed a great conſternation in the city, and complaints againſt the king, who was in the utmoſt perplexity about this affair. In ſhort, De Ruyter, ſailing out of the Thames, kept the coaſt of England in continual alarms, till he heard that the peace was ſigned, which was on July 21 §.

A powerful league was now formed againſt Holland, by France, England, the elector of Cologne, and the biſhop of Munſter. King Charles declared war againſt the ſtates-general ‖, and the French king, and the other allies, ſoon after.

The king of France taking the field in May, 1762, made himſelf maſter of all Guelderland, and the towns upon the Yſſel, and Utrecht ſent deputies to him, with offers

§ Year of Chriſt, 1667. ‖ March 17. 1671-2.

of

of ſubmiſſion. The biſhop of Munſter, at the ſame time, laid waſte the province of Overyſſel, and fell upon Friezland, and Groningen; ſo that only Holland and Zealand remained free. At the ſame time, there was a naval engagement, near Soleby, between the combined fleet of France and England, the latter, under the duke of York, and the Dutch fleet under De Ruyter, with equal ſucceſs on both ſides. The earl of Sandwich's ſhip was blown up, with himſelf and the whole crew; and on the Dutch ſide, vice-admiral Van Ghent was killed.

The Dutch were now in a moſt melancholy ſituation. The province of Holland, to ſtop the progreſs of the conqueror, opened their ſluices; and laid the country under water ||. In the ſpring of the next year †, the Dutch, having fitted out a fleet, formed a deſign to ſink ſeveral ſhips in the Thames, to prevent the Engliſh fleet from getting out of the river; but the Engliſh were ſo well

|| The prince of Orange, who had before been made captain, general, and admiral, was now advanced to the ſtadtholderſhip, notwithſtanding the perpetual edict to the contrary; and the penſionary De Wit, and his brother, were moſt inhumanly tore to pieces by the populace at the Hague; as enemies to their country.

† Year of Chriſt, 1673.

pre-

prepared to receive them, that they were obliged to return home. Prince Rupert, who was appointed admiral in the room of the duke of York, in company with a ſquadron of French, ſailed over to the coaſts of Holland, and coming up with the Dutch, a deſperate and bloody engagement enſued, which continued till night, when the Dutch retreated within their flats, and eſcaped the prince's purſuit. Two large Dutch ſhips were deſtroyed, and others much ſhattered; the admirals Schram and Ulugh killed. But the Dutch made ſhift to reinforce their fleet and put to ſea again, in about ſeven days time, and on the fourth of June, bravely bore down upon the confederate fleet. They continued the fight from four in the afternoon till dark, but at midnight ſailed back to their own coaſts, purſued into their very harbours by the Engliſh.

On the eleventh of Auguſt, the Engliſh gained another victory over them, which might have been greater, had not the French remained inactive. In this engagement, the brave Edward Spragg, going in an open boat to remove his flag aboard another ſhip, the boat was ſplit by a random ſhot, and the admiral drowned. The Dutch loſt two flag officers, and a great number of inferior officers and ſeamen. The beginning of the next year, a peace was concluded between England and the ſtates-general. Having nothing further

to add during the remainder of this reign, I ſhall proceed to that of king James II, king * Charles II's, brother, and ſucceſſor in the throne of Great Britain.

The very beginning of his reign, was diſturbed by an invaſion in Scotland. The earl of Argyle ‡, having concerted meaſures with

---

* King Ch II. died in the fifty-fifth year of his age, and near twenty-five years after his reſtoration; Feb. 6. 1684-5.

‡ The earl, during the troubles of Scotland, in 1681, had been committed priſoner to the the caſtle of Edinburgh, by the parliament of that kingdom; and ſoon after tried and found guilty of high-treaſon, but by the interpoſition of his friends, judgment was reſpited. He improved this opportunity to make his eſcape in this manner. His daughter, the counteſs of Argyle, being come to viſit him in priſon, he changed clothes with one of her footmen, and when ſhe went away, he followed behind her, holding up her train. But being ſtill fearful of a diſcovery, he purpoſely dropt the counteſſes's train into the dirt, and the lady effecting to be provoked with anger, at the careleſneſs of her footman, bedaubed his face with her draggled tail, by which means the earl eſcaped undiſcovered. However, the parliament paſſed ſentence on him for high treaſon, ordering the ſame to be put in execution whenever he ſhould be taken; but he was never heard of from that time, till his appearance as above.

the

the duke of Monmouth in Holland, ſailed from thence, attempted to make a deſcent on the north of Scotland †, but being diſappointed by the vigilance of the biſhop of Orkney, he landed in the weſt highlands, at Cample town, or Lockhead, on the twentieth of May, and pitched his firſt camp near Dunſtafnage, a ruinous caſtle of his own in the province of Lorn.

King James, who was apprehenſive of an inſurrection in Scotland, even before Argyle's landing, cauſed a proclamation to be publiſhed at Edinburgh, injoining his ſubjects to aſſiſt him againſt ſuch attempts. The malecontents on their part, alſo publiſhed a declaration, ſetting forth the reaſons which obliged them to take up arms againſt the king, as did the earl of Argyle; ſending alſo letters to his friends and acquaintance, to deſire their aſſiſtance. His army conſiſted but of about three, or four, thouſand men. Having marched with theſe to the town of Roſa, in the iſle of Boot, and pitched his camp there, he was ſoon after purſued, and almoſt ſurrounded by the earl of Dumbarton, general of the king's army, and ſeveral other parties commanded by ſeveral lords.

Argyle conſidering that his army was too ſmall to oppoſe the king's forces, marched into the province of Argyle, and having

† In May, 1685.

fortified the caſtle of Ellengreg, as well as the ſhort time he had to do it in would allow, he there ſecured his arms and ammunition, for he had arms with him for five thouſand men. He cauſed his ſhips to anchor under the cannon of a little fort raiſed for that purpoſe, but having quitted the caſtle to make inroads, one of his parties was cut off by the marquis of Athol, with the loſs of two hundred men. Captain Hamilton, at the ſame time arriving, with a ſquadron of the king's ſhips, ſeized upon thoſe of Argyle's, and took the caſtle without any oppoſition. The rebels endeavoured to cover themſelves by the rivers, and marſhes, but the earl of Dumbarton, making a haſty purſuit, overtook them at the paſſage of Clyde. But as it was late in the evening, deferred attacking the enemy, till the next morning. In the mean time, the rebels paſſed the river in great haſte and diſperſed, and all of them, except a few whom the earl with difficulty prevailed on to ſtay and guard him; but even theſe ſoon abandoned him, the earl of Dumbarton having by this time paſſed the river, and ſent out ſeveral parties in purſuit of the fugitives.

The earl having eſcaped to Renfew, ſir John Cochran, offered to ſupply him with guides to conduct him ſafe to Galloway, but leading him into a boggy place, on pretence, or with intention, to bring him off from the king's army, moſt of thoſe who had followed him

him hitherto, were obliged to leave their horſes, and every one to ſhift for themſelves. The earl of Argyle was returning by himſelf towards the river Clyde, when two ſturdy fellows, who belonged to Grenock, an officer in the king's army having met him, without knowing who he was, bid him ſtand and ſurrender. He anſwered them with a ſhot and miſſed them, when they, who happened to be better marks-men, wounded him with a piſtol's ſhot. Thereupon the earl taking both his piſtols, left his horſe, being too tired to carry him further, and making towards the river, begun to ſtep into the water. A peaſant who accompanied the firſt aggreſſors, followed him cloſe with a piſtol in his hand. The earl attempted to ſhoot him, but miſſing him, the fellow knocked him down; as he fell, he cried out, "Oh! unfortunate Argyle!" This diſcovered him to his adverſaries, who immediately took him, and ſurrendered him to the king's officers. During the ſhort time he lived, he was uſed with the utmoſt ignominy. He was firſt conducted to Glaſgow, and then to Edinburgh, bareheaded; a hangman walking before him with an ax. He was hanged a few days afterwards, and his head ſet up on the caſtle of Edinburgh.

This inſurection was quickly followed by a more formidable one in the Weſt of England,

land, headed by the duke of Monmouth *.

King James, who was always jealous of him, had procured his baniſhment in the former reign. The duke ſailed from the Texel, with three ſhips, and landed at Lyme in Dorſetſhire †, with about fourſcore malecontents. But it was not long before they were increaſed to about two thouſand foot, and three hundred horſe. The king was greatly ſurpriſed when he heard of his landing, as he was in hopes that his fleet then cruiſing at ſea, would have intercepted him. The duke took poſſeſſion of the little town of Lyme, ſent out ſeveral of his followers into the neighbouring countries, to cauſe an inſurection, and to invite the people to join with him, he alſo publiſhed a declaration, in behalf of himſelf and thoſe who had taken up arms with him.

The duke marched from Lyme to Taunton, where he was well received, and proclaimed king. He ſoon after marched to Bridgewater, ſtill increaſing his ſmall army as he moved towards Bath, the militia ſtill flying two days march before him, to give

---

* He was the natural, or as many believe, the ligitimate, ſon of Charles II. by Mrs Scot, a Welſh gentlewoman.

† June 11. 1685.

the

the king time to raiſe more forces; ſuch being their orders from court. Being arrived at Philip's Norton, the duke cut off by ſurpriſe, or ambuſh, the greateſt part of a troop of horſe belonging to the king's army, and the duke of Grafton narrowly eſcaped being killed. This encouraged him to proceed within two miles of Briſtol, where he called a council of war; in which he was adviſed not to enter the city, but retreat back to Bridgewater. This diſheartened his party, and prevented many from joining him. It was judged a very impolitic ſtep; for the Briſtol people had not only no force, except their malitia to oppoſe him, but were alſo much inclined to his intereſt. And here he might have furniſhed himſelf with men, money, and arms, and have marched into Glouceſterſhire, where a great number of the clothiers, and many of the nobility would have joined him.

The prince of Orange offered to come over to aſſiſt king James; but this he, through jealouſly, declined. The king at this time, found himſelf well ſupported by his nobility and other brave officers, who ſo cloſely beſet the duke, that ſeeing his men daily deſert in great numbers, he reſolved to hazard all at one puſh, and fight with unequal force, and either vanquiſh or die, like a brave and heroic prince. This being his reſolution, he marched out of Bridgewater by night, to

ſurpriſe the king's army, then encamped at Sedgmore. But his guide miſtaking the way, unhappily led him upon a detachment of Dumbarton's regiment placed in his way, who encountering him, the king's whole army was alarmed, and fell upon him. However, the fight was obſtinate and dubious for a while. For though colonel Oglethorpe ſoon broke the rebel's horſe, commanded by lord Grey, who made but an indifferent reſiſtance; yet the infantry behaved bravely, being commanded by the duke himſelf; who, during the whole action, ſupported that reputation for bravery, which he had before gained in the world. But as the king's army was ſuperior in number, and artillery, and good diſcipline, the victory was reſted from the duke, and he was forced to yield.

A great many of the malecontents were killed, during the action, and moſt of the remainder taken priſoners. The duke had much ado to preſerve fifty horſe to ſecure his retreat, and theſe were ſoon diſperſed; ſo many parties being ſent after him, that he was obliged to fly into a wood almoſt alone. Lord Gray was the next day taken by the country people, diſguiſed like a peaſant. The day after that, the duke of Monmouth himſelf was found in a thick buſh, covered with a tattered cloak. As ſoon as the duke was taken, he wrote a ſubmiſſive letter to king James, and a very moving one to the queen dowager,

who

who procured him the favour of ſeeing the king, but to no purpoſe, for he was ſent to the tower, where the next day but one, after his arrival, he was executed, unheard, by virtue of an attainder paſſed upon him in parliament.

I ſhall now paſs on to the cloſe of this reign, when king James having made great, and alarming, advances towards the introduction of popery, and arbitrary power, the beſt part of the nation began in earneſt to think of means for preſerving their religion and liberties, from being utterly deſtroyed. A great many perſons of eminence and intereſt in the kingdom, both clergy and laity, began to take meaſures for inviting over the prince of Orange, in order to put him at the head of the party againſt the king, which was indeed the main body of the nation. Several of the gentry and nobility going aboard on various pretences, waited on the prince at the Hague, and by this means a ſecret correſpondence was held with the greateſt and moſt leading men of the kingdom. The biſhop of London, and a great many others were likewiſe hearty in the deſign, which was managed with great ſecrecy at firſt, both at London and the Hague.

The ſtates-general having reſolved to aſſiſt the prince of Orange, great preparations were made in Holland for his expedition, which were coloured by various pretences,

king James would not believe for ſome time, that the ſtorm threatened him. However, the king of France gave him timely notice of what was apprehended, and, 'tis ſaid, offered him thirty thouſand men, but that the offer was rejected by means of the earl of Sunderland, ſuppoſed to have been a ſpy upon king James's actions, and to have held a ſecret correſpondence with the prince of Orange; he was ſoon after turned out of all his poſts. The firſt certain advice the king had of the prince of Orange's deſign, was towards the end of September, when he appeared in the utmoſt conſternation.

In the mean time, the prince of Orange publiſhed a declaration, dated October 10. N. S. importing that the deſign of his undertaking was to maintain the proteſtant religion, and the laws and liberties of theſe kingdoms, which had been ſo openly violated. On October 16, the prince took a ſolemn and moſt affectionate leave of the ſtates, and on the nineteenth, ſet ſail with a fleet of about fifty men of war, twenty-five frigates, as many fire ſhips, and near four hundred victuallers and tranſports, having about fourteen thouſand land forces on board; and accompanied by many of the Engliſh nobility and gentry, with count Naſſau, count de Solmes, M. Bentinck, and M. Overquerque, M. Zuleſteyn; as alſo the famous marſhal Schomberg, and a great many other French

officers, refugees for their religion. The prince carried a flag with Engliſh colours, and their highneſſes arms, ſurrounded with this motto, *The proteſtant religion, and liberties of* England.

This gallant fleet had not ſailed a great way, when the wind turned weſterly, and a violent ſtorm aroſe, which drove it back, and ſo diſperſed it, that it was with difficulty the ſhips made ſome one port, and ſome another.

The damage the ſcattered fleet ſuſtained was ſo ſmall, that the prince was ſoon in a condition to put to ſea again; which he did on November 1, and ſailing with a favourable wind, entered the channel on the third, the Engliſh fleet under lord Dartmouth lying ſtill, and letting the Dutch fleet paſs by, whether hindered by the wind, or not inclined to oppoſe the prince; who on the fifth landed with his whole army at Torbay, without any oppoſition. From thence he marched to Exeter, and ſtaid there ſome days before any perſons of note came to join him; but at length the gentry in thoſe parts waited on him in great numbers, and drew up an aſſociation to ſtand by him, and one another, in the cauſe they had engaged in.

When the king heard of the prince's landing, he ordered his army, under the earl of Feverſham, to rendezvous on Saliſbury plain. But great numbers ſoon deſerted and

went over to the prince, and the lord Cornbury in particular, carried off with him ſeveral regiments. When the king arrived at Saliſbury, moſt of the chief officers declared, that they could not in conſcience fight againſt the prince of Orange, and the lord Churchill, afterwards duke of Marlborough, with ſeveral others, actually went over to him. The king finding he could not rely on his army, returned to London.

The prince, in the mean time, advanced to Sherburn, and from thence to Saliſbury, where he made a triumphant entry; the king's army having before retired to Reading.

King James ſoon after attempted to go abroad, but was prevented; however, making a ſecond attempt, he embarked on board a ſmall frigate *, and having a fair wind, got ſafe to Amblebeuſe in France, from whence he repaired to St. Germains. The throne of England being now vacant, the adminiſtration of affairs was given to the prince of Orange, two days after the the king's departure.

Some time being ſpent in ſettling matters of ſtate, at laſt the prince of Orange, and the princeſs Mary his conſort, were voted king and queen of England, by the lords ſpiritual and

* Dec. 23. 1668.

tem-

temporal, assembled at Westminster *, and proclaimed accordingly, a few days after †; but not crowned till the eleventh of April following. As to king James, having been absent, some time, he embarked at Brest with one thousand five hundred men, commanded by some experienced French, Scotch, and Irish, officers, and landed at Kingsale, in Ireland ‡, and proceeded the next day to Cork, and a few days after § entered, in triumph into Dublin, and created the earl of Tyrconnel, a duke.

And now the protestants, being fearful of trusting to the promises the king made to them, gathered into one body to oppose his forces, but were routed by lieutenant general Hamilton, near Drummore. The king's army being now twenty thousand strong, determined to march to the north. He took Colraine and Kilmore, after a stout resistance, and then marched towards Londonderry, and met with a vigorous resistance, for a whole night, at the long Causey, but being greatly superior to them in number, forced them to retreat to Londonderry. Upon this a council of war was held in the town, in which it was agreed, to surrender the place to the king. Captain White was ac-

---

* Feb. 6. 1688 9. † Feb. 13.
‡ March 12. 1688-9. § March 24.

cordingly

cordingly ſent out to the king to receive propoſals from him, and it was at the ſame time agreed with lieutenant-general Hamilton, that he ſhould not march the army within four miles of the town. But king James, being perſuaded that they would ſurrender at the ſight of his formidable army, advanced before the walls, when meeting with a warm reception, his men were put into ſome diſorder *; upon which the king returned to St. John's town. The governor of the town, being inclined to ſurrender the place, was ſuſpected of diſaffection to king William, and was glad to make his eſcape to Scotland. The garriſon being effectually encouraged by Dr. Walker, to maintain the town againſt king James, he and major Baker, were choſen governors of it, during the approaching ſiege. They regimented the men in the town to the number of ſeven thouſand and twenty, eight colonels, and three hundred and thirty-three inferior officers. But after all, the town was but in a bad condition to ſtand out againſt ſo formidable an army, as was that of king James. For the town was ill fortified, the garriſon compoſed of poor people frightened from

* Dr. Walker's account of the ſiege of Londonderry; he was rector of Donahmore, in the country of Tyrone; he raiſed a regiment in favour of the proteſtant cauſe.

their

their own homes, without a proportionable number of horſe to ſally out, or engineers to inſtruct and aſſiſt them, and not above twenty guns, viz. eight ſakers, and twelve demi-culverins, and all of them badly mounted; add to this, that they had but ſcanty proviſions to ſupply the many mouths they had to feed. Nor were they thoroughly united; for ſeveral deſerted day after day, others gave conſtant intelligence to the beſiegers, and ſecretly laboured to betray the governors; yet was the courage and zeal of the majority ſuperior to all theſe difficulties.

The place was inveſted on the twentieth of April, and the next day the king began to batter it. The governors took an opportunity to ſend to king William for a ſpeedy aſſiſtance, acquainting him with their reſolution, to defend the place to the utmoſt extremity. In the mean time ſeveral attacks were made by the beſiegers, and as many ſallies by the gariſon, and all to the advantage of the latter, who ſuffered leſs from the enemy without, than from thoſe worſe enemies within, famine and ſickneſs. King James, on the twenty-ninth of April, left the camp to meet his parliament at Dublin, and the beſiegers finding their attempts did not ſucceed, removed their main body from St. John's town, to Rely-Ugry-hill, about two miles from Londonderry, for the cloſer guarding

of

of the city, and to hinder the town's people from coming to the wells for water.

On the fourth of June the beſiegers made an aſſault ou that part of the place they thought he moſt acceſſible, but were repulſed with great ſlaughter, and the next morning began to batter the walls with as little ſucceſs. But now the beſieged began to be reduced to the greateſt extremity, when they diſcovered three ſhips that fired at Kilmore caſtle, and attempted coming up the river; but were prevented by the enemy's ſhot. Soon after * they ſaw a fleet of thirty ſail in the Lough, which they imagined came from England to their relief. But they could get no intelligence from them; the enemy watching them very narrowly, and having raiſed batteries oppoſite to the ſhips, lined both ſides of the river with muſqueteers, and contt ived in the narrow part of the river, where the ſhips were to paſs a kind of ſtaccado†. Notwithſtanding theſe difficulties, one Roch boldly ventured to get to the water ſide, over againſt the town, and then ſwimming croſs the river, informed the beſieged, that major general Kirk was come to their aſſiſtance

---

* June 15.

† A boom of timber joined by iron chains, and ſtrengthened by a cable of twelve inches thickneſs, twiſted round it.

with

with men, proviſion, and arms. This meſſenger was accompanied by another, to give the ſame account, and to know the condition of the gariſon, but being taken by the enemy, was by them inſtructed to frame a meſſage much differing from the other. Thereupon the beſiegers invited the gariſon to a parley, telling them that they were under great miſtakes about Kirk, and their expectations from England, where things were all in confuſion; and that they might have leave to inform themſelves from the meſſenger they had taken. But the cheat was ſoon diſcovered by thoſe perſons whom the beſieged ſent to inquire into the matter.

The beſieged received further intelligence by a little boy, who, with great ingenuity, brought two letters from major-general Inch; the one tied in his garter, and another within a cloth button, by which they were given to underſtand that Inch would endeavour to relieve them, and that more help was coming from England, where all was quiet.

But in the mean time the beſieged were greatly weakened by famine, which raged among them; and though they made ſeveral bold attempts to reach the ſhips in the river, they were ſtill prevented by the enemy's ſhot. Major Baker falling ſick about this time, colonel Michleburn was choſen in his room, to aſſiſt Dr. Walker in the government of the town. As to the beſiegers, they were much en-

encouraged by the arrival of a French general, Conrard de Roſe, who was appointed to the chief command in the Iriſh camp. The general having viewed the fortifications of the town, and finding what little progreſs had been made in the ſiege, expreſt himſelf with great fury at the beſieged, ſwore he would level the place with the ground, and bury thoſe who defended it in the ruins, and threatned to commit the utmoſt barbarities. But the beſieged having abſolutely devoted themſelves to the defence of their city and religion, were as little moved by his threats, as by his promiſes, of which he was equally liberal. And to prevent the town from being ſurrendered, the governors made an order, that the penalty for ſuch a motion ſhould be immediate death.

Governor Baker, to the great loſs and affliction of the beſieged, died on the twentieth of June. Three days before general Hamilton ſent ſome plauſible offers to the gariſon, to which they ſeemed to hearken, till they had taken the opportunity to ſearch for proviſions. And though they were reduced to the neceſſity of feeding upon horſe fleſh, dogs, cats, rats, and mice, tallow, ſtarch, dried and ſalted hides, and even the moſt loathſome things, yet they reſolved to eat the Iriſh, and then one another, rather than ſurrender; and therefore returned a reſolute refuſal to Hamilton.

The

The French general was ſo enraged at their obſtinacy, that he publiſhed an order directed to the governors and gariſon of Londonderry, importing, 'That if they 'did not deliver up the town to him by the 'firſt of July, he would lay waſte all the 'country, and diſpatch orders to rob all, pro-'tected as well as unprotected, proteſtants, 'related to the gariſon, or their faction; 'and that they ſhould be driven under the 'walls of Derry, where they ſhould be 'ſuffered to ſtarve."

But the beſieged treated this order with the ſame contempt as they had done Hamilton's: however, upon an application made by the biſhop of Meath, to king James, he ſaid he had countermanded the French general's order, that had he been a ſubject of his own, would have called him to an account for it. But notwithſtanding this, ſeven thouſand of the poor proteſtants were gathered together, and brought under the walls of Londonderry, where they muſt have periſhed, if the gariſon had not erected a gallows in view of the beſiegers, threatning to hang all the priſoners they had taken during the ſiege, by way of repriſals, and acquainted the enemy, that they might ſend prieſts to their friends to prepare them for death, after their own manner. Even the priſoners themſelves deteſted the barbarity of the French generals, and de-

declared they could not blame the garison for putting them to death. They also desired leave to write to Hamilton; this was granted, but their remonstrances had seemingly no effect on him; but the sight of the gallows, and the interposition of some friends, at last prevailed, and the poor half-starved protestants had leave to return to their habitations *. As the garison consisted of five thousand, seven hundred and nine men, the governors took the opportunity to lessen them, by turning out five hundred useless people among the protestants under the walls who got off with them unnoticed by the enemy, though in exchange, they got some able and strong men out of their numbers.

But now the vilest eatables were almost consumed, and the garison had nothing left to feed on, but one another †.

When the governor, Dr. Walker, fearing the distress of the garison might overcome their resolution, preached in the cathedral, endeavoured to confirm their constancy, by re-

---

* July 4.

† At this time a gentleman, who had preserved himself in good case, whilst the generality were reduced to skeletons, conceived himself in the greatest danger, and imagining several of the soldiers looked upon him with a greedy eye, hid himself three days for fear of being eaten.

minding

minding them of the ſeveral inſtances of providence, that they had experienced during the ſiege, and with a kind of prophetic energy, aſſured them of a ſpeedy deliverance. And indeed ſo it happened; for within an hour after, the gariſon diſcovered three ſhips, which major Kirk, according to his promiſe, had ſent *.

The enemy fired furiouſly upon them from Culmore, and both ſides the river, which was received and returned, with the greateſt bravery. One of the ſhips, the Mountjoy, made a little ſtop at the boom, occaſioned by her rebound, after ſtriking, and breaking, it, by this means run aground. At which the enemy gave a loud and joyful ſhout, and, which alarmed the beſieged more, fired all their guns upon her, and were preparing their boats to board her. But happily firing a broadſide, the ſhock ſo looſened the ſhip, that ſhe got clear, and paſſed the boom. In the mean time captain Douglaſs was engaged, and the Dartmouth kept the enemy fully employed, till the ſhips got up to the city, to the inconceivable joy of the gariſon, who had only two days miſerable pro-

* Theſe were the mountjoy of Derry, commanded by captain Browning, the Phœnix of Calram, by captain Douglaſs, laden with proviſion, conveyed by the Dartmouth frigate.

viſions,

viſions, nine lean horſes, and each man a pint of meal.

This brave and ſucceſsful undertaking ſo diſcouraged the enemy, that they raiſed the ſiege * in the night, in great confuſion, making miſerable havock in the country, as they retreated. Their firſt encampment was at Strabane; but hearing that the Inniſkillin † men had defeated their forces under lieutenant Mackarty, they removed their camp further.

The inhabitants of Inniſkillin were no leſs brave than thoſe ef Londonderry, who had proclaimed king William and queen Mary on the eleventh of March, for lord Gilmoy declaring for king James, having ſummoned the governor to ſurrender the place to him, they unanimouſly agreed, in council, to ſupport the proteſtant religion, and king William's title. Upon which lord Gilmoy landed all his forces near Crom, a caſtle ſixten miles diſtant from Inniſkillin, and held by the proteſtants, which was beſieged ſome times by part of his troops; but the Inniſkilliners having thrown a relief of two hundred men into the caſtle, forced him to raiſe the ſiege, and retreat to Belturbat, April the 24th, a

---

* July 31.

† Inniſkillin, a town in the north of Ireland.

de-

detachment of the garison of Inniskillin, commanded by lieutenant colonel Lloyd, made an incursion into the enemy's country, took and demolished the castle at Anghor, and returned home with a considerable booty. Several other skirmishes and rencounters passed between the two parties, wherin the Inniskillin-ers signalized their valour, and always proved successful. But the most remarkable was that which happened on the same day on which Londonderry was relieved, when two thousand Inniskilliners fought and routed six thousand Irish, at a place called Newton-Butler, and took their commander, Mackarty, with the loss of only twenty men killed, and fifty wounded.

During these transactions, king William declared war against the French king * ; but previous to this, an engagement happened between the English and French fleets in Bantry-Bay. Admiral Herbert being informed that a considerable supply, which the French king was sending to king James, was shipping off at Brest, intended to have gone directly towards that harbour, but the wind changing to the east, which might bring the French fleet out, he stood over to Kingsale. But, six days after, hearing the enemy were gone into Baltimore, being

* May 7.

forty-

forty-four ſail, commanded by Chateau Renaut, he bore away towards that place, but found there no ſign of them. However, in the evening, his ſcouts diſcovered them making for Bantry-Bay. Herbert lay off the bay all night, and the next morning, by break of day, ſtood in, and found the French at anchor. But upon the approach of the Engliſh fleet, they preſently got under ſail, and bore down upon them in a line of twenty-eight men of war, and five fireſhips. When the French came within musket-ſhot of the defiance, the foremoſt of the Engliſh ſhips, Monſieur de Chateau-Renaut put out the ſignal of battle, which was begun by firing great and ſmall ſhot, before the Engliſh could form their line.

The Engliſh made ſeveral bounds to gain the wind, or at leaſt to engage the enemy cloſer, but finding the great diſadvantage of that way of working, admiral Herbert ſtood off to ſea, as well to get his ſhips in a line, as gain the wind of the French; but found them ſo cautious in bearing down, that he could never get an opportunity to do it. This obliged him, after ſeveral hours battering upon a ſtretch, to bear off, and return towards Scilly, with the loſs of an hundred men killed, and three hundred wounded. The Engliſh behaved with ſuch extraordinary bravery, as deterred the French from improving the advantage they had of the place,

wind, fireſhips, and their ſuperior force; for they had eighteen ſhips, the leaſt whereof were as big as the Elizabeth, the Engliſh admiral's ſhip, which was attended only by eight-third, eleven-fourth, and one-firſt, rates, and two tenders.

A fortnight after, king William went to Portſmouth, where he diſtributed rewards among the officers and ſeamen who had diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the late engagement †.

As ſoon as news was brought to England that the ſiege of Londonderry was raiſed, general Schomberg ſailed *, with ninety veſſels of all ſorts, and near ten thouſand men, horſe and foot, for Carrickfergus, and on the next day in the afternoon, arrived in that bay, where the army preſently landed, without oppoſition, on Bangor ſide. They firſt ſent out parties to ſcour the country round about, and get intelligence of the enemy. Theſe being returned back, ſafe, the general led his army to Belfaſt, which the enemy had quitted, retiring to Carrickfergus, and where ſeveral perſons joined him who durſt not declare before.

After the army was refreſhed, ſeveral regiments were detached forwards to Carrickfergus

† Admiral Herbert was declared, and ſoon after made, earl of Torrington, captain Cloudeſly Shovel knighted, and each ſeaman had given to him ten ſhillings, amounting to twenty-ſix thouſand pounds.

* Aug. 12.

with cannon and mortars, upon whoſe approach, the enemy beat a parley; but the general not aſſenting to their demands, the town was attacked. The trenches were opened on the twenty-ſecond, ſome batteries raiſed, and the ſiege carried on in form. The beſieged were now more eager than before, to capitulate, but the duke ſtill refuſed to let them march out with the uſual honours of war, and they inſiſting upon it, the attacks were vigorouſly continued till the twenty-ſixth of Auguſt; when ſome conſiderable breaches being made, and all things ready for a general aſſault, the garriſon was contented to accept the conditions the beſiegers were pleaſed to grant, viz. to be conducted with arms, and as much baggage as they could carry on their backs, to Newry, being the next Iriſh garriſon.

Whilſt the ſiege of Carrickfergus was carrying on, the reſt of the Engliſh forces, which had been detained behind for want of ſhips, were embarked at Highlake, and ſafely landed in Ireland. Auguſt 28. the duke returned to Belfaſt; and on the laſt day of the month, muſtered his army, conſiſting of four regiments of horſe, one of dragoons, and eighteen of foot, aed pitched his camp at Drummore. The next day he purſued his march to Loughbrilane, and continued in an uncertain poſture, till the twentieth of September, when he received advice that king James having gathered all his forces near

Drogheda,

Drogheda, advanced towards him, and that a party of two thouſand foot, and 1500 horſe, were gone beyond the mountains to attack the paſs at Newry, and fall into his rear. He therefore detached a party of horſe againſt them, at the ſight of whom they retreated towards Sligo. Though the enemy ſeveral times, ſeemingly, offered him battle, yet the duke prudently declined, conſidering the inferiority of his horſe, and the weak ſtate of his army, through hunger and ſickneſs, whilſt the enemy was fleſhed with health and plenty. A day or two after, a dangerous conſpiracy was formed in the Engliſh camp, but was ſoon dicovered and prevented.

Though the duke thought proper to keep inactive upon the whole, yet he permitted the Inniſkilliners to make excurſions, which they did with great ſucceſs. But ſome time after, the Iriſh were alſo ſucceſsful in their turns, and took Sligo, and James town. For marching that way in a conſiderable body, under the command of one Sarsfield, thoſe of James town not thinking it tenable, abandoning it, marched to Sligo, loſing ſome of the men, and killing ſome of the Iriſh in their haſty retreat. Sarsfield the next day, advanced with his little army before Sligo, upon which colonel Ruſſel retired to Balliſhannon, and adviſed the foot alſo to quit the place.

However, Monſieur St. Sauveur, a reſolute French captain, in Mellonieres's regigent, with his own company of French grenadiers, and colonel Lloyd with his bold Inniſkilliner's, continued in the town, and upon the approach of Sarsfield, retreated to the two forts, each into one. The firſt not knowing how to ſubſiſt his men, retired in the night with ſome loſs. But the French captain having carried in ſome proviſions, and finding ſome ammunition in the fort, bravely reſolved to maintain his poſt. The nights were then dark, and he fearing the enemy might make their approaches to the fort undiſcovered, got a great many firdeals, and dipping the ends of them in tar, they gave ſuch a light when ſet on fire, and hung over the walls, that he diſcovered the enemy advancing towards them, with an engine they call the ſow, but having killed the engineer, and two, or three, more, the reſt retreated, and he burned the engine. As ſoon as day appeared, the Iriſh were forced to quit a ſmall field piece they had planted in the ſtreet, being galled with ſhot from the fort by St. Saveur's men, who preſently after ſallied out, and killed the men. But at laſt, though their courage did not fail, yet their proviſion did; and there beidg little, or no, water in the fort, they ſurrendered it upon honourable terms; and at their marching

over

over the bridge, colonel Sarsfield being desirous to purchase these brave men at any rate, stood with a purse of gold, and offered every man who would serve king James, horse and arms, with five guineas advance; but they all answered, 'They would never 'fight for papists"; one excepted, who the next day after he had got horse, arms, and the money, brought all off with him to Dundalk.

In the mean time sickness raging in the English army, occasioned by the unwholsomeness of the place, wet weather, and ill food, numbers of both officers and soldiers died daily. Of the latter two thousand died at Dundalk, and as many were transported by sea to Belfast, of whom not above nine hundred lived to reach the shore. And so great was the mortality next year, that near two-thirds of the army perished. Winter approaching, both armies went into quarters, duke Schomberg renewed his instancs for the coming over of seven thousand auxiliary Danes, who about this time arrived in England and Scotland. Nor was king William's arms more successful at sea, under admiral Torrington, with the confederate Dutch fleet. But things succeeded better on the continent with the allies, for marshal D'Humieres, who commanded the French army, having made a rash attempt upon the town of

Walcourt, was repulſed with great loſs by the Engliſh and Dutch, commanded by prince Waldeck, and forced to retreat in great haſte and diſorder. They left ſome cannon and ammunition behind, and had two thouſand officers and ſoldiers killed and wounded. According to the account of the allies, the loſs was only three hundred men.

In May this year *, the elector of Brandenburgh laid ſiege to Keyſerwaert, and was purſuing the attacks with vigour, when the gariſon, compoſed of French, and partly of Germans, dividing among themſelves, demanded to capitulate, and ſurrendered upon articles. Fluſhed with this ſucceſs, the duke of Brandenburgh laid ſiege to Bonne, which, by reaſon of ſeveral interruptions, proved very tedious, but at laſt, having gained the counterſcarp, and ſome out-works by ſtorm, the gariſon ſurrendered upon honourable terms†, after fifty-five days blockade, and a cloſe ſiege of twenty-ſix days.

But to return to the affairs of Ireland ‡, the Engliſh army being better provided with freſh proviſions, began to grow more healthy, when general Schomberg being informed that the enemy was drawing down ſome

---

* Year of Chriſt, 1689. † October 7.
‡ Year of Chriſt, 1690.

forees

forces towards Dundalk, and that they had provided magazines with a design to disturb his frontier garisons, sent a considerable body of horse and foot that way and marched himself on the eleventh, towards Drummore, to observe the enemies motion. But the designs of the Irish lay at this time another way; for while the duke was upon this expedition, colonel Woolsey was informed, that they intended to fall upon Belturbat, a town which that colonel had taken from them not long before. Thereupon Woolsey marched with great diligence from Belturbat, with seven hundred foot, and three hundred horse and dragoons, towards the enemy; but being acquainted with their numbers, and they having had notice of his approach, instead of surprizing them, he was surprized himself, finding them nine thousand strong, and in a posture to receive him. However, there being now no way to retreat either with honour or safety, he made his men sensible of their common danger, and so animated them by his own example, that having engaged the Irish, he defeated them with considerable loss; pursued them as far as Cavan, where they had a little fort; set that town on fire; and in his return to Belturbat, took the castle of Killishandra, with a great booty of cattle.

About the same time Sir John Lanier, with a party of a thousand horse, foot and dragoons,

goons, made an attempt upon Dundalk, took Bedloe-Caſtle, and about one thouſand five hundred cows and oxen; and Sir Cloudſley Shovel, on Good-Friday, took the only frigate the late king had in his poſſeſſion, in that monarch's own ſight, in Dublin bay, notwithſtanding all the oppoſition that could be made againſt him by ſea and land. But what afflicted king James more ſenſibly, was the loſs of the caſtle of Charlemont, a ſtrong place, chiefly by nature, as being ſeated upon a piece of ground in the middle of a bay, and only acceſſible by two ways, which the Iriſh had partly broke down.

This poſt being of great importance, the duke of Schomberg reſolved to make himſelf maſter of it, and ſucceeded in his attempt, partly by a ſtratagem. The gariſon of that place, which for ſome time had been blocked up by the French regiments of La Caillemote and Cambon, being put to great ſtreights for want of victuals, the abdicated king ſent a ſtrong detachment under Mack Mahon, with proviſion to relieve it, of which duke Schomberg being informed, ordered the blockade to let Mack Mahon paſs with his convoy after a ſlight reſiſtance, but to drive back all that returned from the caſtle. By this means the gariſon that had received but a ſlender relief, and were forced to feed their new gueſts, as well as themſelves, were ſoon reduced to greater exigencies than before,

and

and by a vigorous profecution of the ſiege, forced at laſt to capitulate on the thirteenth of May.

The next day they marched out to the number of eight hundred men, and the duke, who was come to view them, ſeeing many women and children among them, asked the reaſon of it, conſidering they could not but deſtroy their proviſions. He was anſwered, that the Iriſh were naturally very hoſpitable, and that they all fared alike: but the greateſt reaſon was, the ſoldiers would not ſtay in the gariſon without their wives and miſtreſſes, to which his grace replied, There was more love than policy in it. There was found in the place good ſtore of ammunition, ſeventeen pieces of braſs cannon, and two mortars, ſo that the enemy might have held out longer, if they had not wanted either courage or proviſions. The ſame day that Charlemont ſurrendered, the brave colonel Woolſey, who had been conſiderably reinforced by a party of Danes, made himſelf maſter of the ſtrong caſtle of Balingargy, near Cavan. Upon the loſs of which, the Iriſh quitted two conſiderable poſts, and burnt ſeverol caſtles on that ſide, and prepared to abandon Dundalk, Ardee, Caſtle-Blaney, and Carichmarh-Croſs.

Thus ſtood affairs in Ireland, when King William landed at Carrickfergus, on the fourteenth of June, being attended by his royal highneſs prince George of Denmark,

the duke of Ormond, the earls of Oxford, Scarborough and Mancheſter, the honourable Mr. Boyle, and many other perſons of diſtinction; and that evening went to Belfaſt in duke Schomberg's coach. Two or three days after, his majeſty marched to Liſburn, where the general kept his head quarters, and from thence he paſt to Hilſborough, where, on the twentieth, he publiſhed an order, forbidding the preſſing of horſes, and the committing any violences on the country people. His majeſty having declared both his intention of purſuing the war with vigour, and his diſapprobation of the cautious counſels of ſome of his generals, by ſaying, he did not come there to let graſs grow under his feet, ordered the whole army to encamp at a place called Loughbritland; where, upon a critical review, he found them to conſiſt of thirty-ſix thouſand men, Engliſh, Dutch, Ftench, Danes, and Germans, all well appointed in every reſpect. From Loughbritland king William marched his army to Dundalk, and was ſo pleaſed with the proſpect of the country, as he rid along, that he ſaid to thoſe about him, It was highly worth fighting for. He did not ſtay long at Dundalk, but upon advice that the enemy had abandoned Ardee, he immediately directed his march thither.

The late king James was no ſooner informed of king William's landing, but he began

began to ſtir himſelf, and on the ſixteenth of June ſet out from Dublin, with about ſix thouſand French foot, being old experienced ſoldiers, lately arrived from France, and committed the guard of that city to ſix thouſand of the county militia, under the command of colonel Lutterel. His majeſty having joined the reſt of his forces, which now amounted to almoſt an equal number with thoſe of king William's, beſides fifteen thouſand which remained in gariſons, a council of war was held wherein it was thought fit to repaſs the Boyne, aud to weary out the Engliſh by marches and counter marches along that river, it being thought impoſſible for them to paſs it, while king James had ſuch an army to defend the oppoſite banks at ſuch an advantage; but nevertheleſs that unfortunate prince, knowing king William's courage and reſolution were rarther animated than damped by difficulties, and miſtruſting the event, ordered Sir Patrick Trant, commiſſioner of the revenue, to prepare him ſhips at Waterford, that in caſe he were worſted, he might ſecure his retreat to France.

On the thirtieth of June, king William being informed that the enemy had repaſſed the Boyne, ordered his whole army to move by break of day in three lines towards that river, which was about three miles diſtant from them: whereupon the advanced

guards of horſe, commanded by Sir John Lanier, moved in very good order, and by nine o'clock, got within two miles of Drogheda.

The king, who marched in the front of them, obſerving there was an hill to the eaſt of the enemy, and north from the town, rode thither to view their camp, which he found to be all along the river in two lines. Here the king held a long conſult with the prince of Denmark, the dukes of Schomberg and Ormond, count Solmes, major general Scravenmore, the lord Sidney, and other great officers, who made all their obſervations upon the enemy. Among the reſt, Scravenmore ſeemed to deſpiſe them, ſaying they were but a handful of men, for he could not reckon above forty-ſix battalions that lay encamped; but the king and prince George wiſely anſwered, that they might have a great many men in the town, and that there was alſo an hill to the ſouth-weſt, beyond which part of their army might be encamped; however, added the king, "we ſhall ſoon be better acquainted with their numbers." From this place the king rode on to the paſs at the old bridge, and ſtood upon the ſide of the bank, within muſket-ſhot of the fords there to take a nearer view of the enemies poſture; and in ſome time after, rode about two hundred paces up the river, nigh the weſt of all the enemies camp. Whilſt the army was march-

marching in, his majeſty being fatigued with his toil, alighted from his horſe, and reſted himſelf for an hour on a little eminence; which the enemy perceiving, they immediately planted two field pieces oppoſite to him. The king was no ſooner mounted again, but the Iriſh fired at him, and with the firſt ſhot killed a man and two horſes within a hundred paces of his majeſty. This bullet was ſoon ſucceeded by another, that went near to put a fatal period to that precious life upon which the ſafety of all Europe depended; but which ſerved only to mark the ſignal care the divine providence took of a heroe, whom ſhe had miraculouſly raiſed, to ſtem the progreſs of oppreſſion and ſuperſtition. The ball having firſt grazed on the bank of the river, did in its riſing ſlant upon the king's right ſhoulder, took out a piece of his coat, and tore the ſkin and fleſh, and afterwards broke the head of a gentleman's piſtol. It is more eaſy to conceive than expreſs, what a ſudden conſternation this unexpected accident ſtruck into all that were about the king: but it is difficult to imagine how calm and undiſturbed his majeſty remained. On the other ſide, the enemy ſeeing ſome diſorder among thoſe that attended king William, concluded preſently he was killed; which falſe report flew preſently to Dublin, and from thence ſpread as far as Paris, where the giddy multitude expreſt their ſaucy impi-

ous

ous joy by bone-fires and illuminations. King William having got his ſlight wound dreſt, mounted again on horſeback, and ſhewed himſelf to the whole army, to diſſipate their juſt alarm.

The two armies being thus in ſight, and cannonading one another, king William, about nine at night, having called a council of war, declared his reſolution to paſs the river the next day, which duke Schomberg at firſt oppoſed, but finding his majeſty poſitive, he adviſed that part of the army, horſe and foot, ſhould be ſent that night towards Slane-bridge, in order to paſs the river thereabouts, and ſo get between the enemy and the paſs at Duleck: but it being afterwards oppoſed by the Dutch generals, duke Schomberg retired to his tent, where not long after, the order of battle was brought him, which he received with diſcontent and indifference, ſaying. "It was the firſt that ever was ſent to him."

Lieutenant general Douglas was to command the right wing of foot, and count Maynard de Schomberg the horſe, who were to march onearly toward Slane-bridge, and other fords up the river, to flank the enemy, or get between the enemy's camp and Drogheda, whilſt in the mean time, a body of foot were to force their way at the paſs at Old Bridge.

On

On the other ſide, the late king James having alſo called a council, lieutenant general Hamilton adviſed his majeſty to ſend a party of dragoons to the ford that was below the town of Drogheda, which the Engliſh knew not of, or elſe did not regard; and all the reſt, being eight regiments, towards the bridge of Slane; but king James ſaid, he would ſend fifty dragoons up the river, which juſtly put Hamilton into great amazement, conſidering the importance of the place to be defended. Towards the cloſe of the evening the cannon ceaſed on both ſides, and king William gave orders, that every ſoldier ſhould be provided with a good ſtock of ammunition, and all to be ready to march at break of day, with every man a green bough, or ſprig, in his hat, to diſtinguiſh him from the enemy, who wore pieces of white paper in their hats. The word that night being Weſtminſter, his majeſty rode in perſon, about twelve o'clock at night, with torches quite through the army, and then retired to his tent, with eager expectation of the glorious approaching day.

But the particulars of the important action of the enſuing day, I ſhall reſerve to the next volume, in which I am to relate the wars of the illuſtrious hero, king William III.

End of the EIGHTH VOLUME.